

## Thatcher calls for curbs on gazumping

### Estate agents warned that 'law may change'

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday told estate agents to put their house in order by bringing in rules to stamp out gazumping.

She held out the threat that if they failed to come up with a satisfactory voluntary code of practice the Government could impose one.

Ministers are coming under growing pressure from Conservative MPs to adopt the Scottish system of house-buying, which effectively outlaws gazumping.

There, houses are advertised at set prices and buyers are invited to put in sealed bids by a given date. On that day the successful bidder is chosen, and the price of-

fered and agreed holds in law. Mrs Thatcher made it clear in the Commons that she would prefer a voluntary system of controls against gazumping.

Mr John Butcher, Minister for Consumer Affairs until the reshuffle on Monday, has been holding talks with estate agents, building societies and legal organizations aimed at finding ways of stamping out

help customers identify reputable firms. It also accepted plans for the building industry to agree a code of good practice.

Joint talks: The professions involved in house transfer have set up their own working party to consider estate agency and issues including gazumping (Christopher Warman writes).

The working party, initiated by Mr Michael Clark, former president of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, includes representatives of estate agents' bodies such as the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers and the National Association of Estate Agents, the Law Society, the Building Societies Association, and the Law Commission's standing conveyancing committee.

It is the first time that all the professions together have examined the problems, which also include chain-breaking, local searches and enquiries, registration of title and financing.

Mr Ian Tonge, president of the National Association of Estate Agents, said they supported moves to introduce a code of conduct, perhaps backed by an ombudsman scheme, but that it was unlikely to attract universal support without strong Government backing.

The Association believes that simplification and radical standardization, plus genuine reforms of the legal system, is the only answer.

The Building Employers Confederation said that it was "bitterly angry" at the Government's reaction to the working party's report on builders.

Mr Graham Owen, chairman of the BEC's smaller builders committee, said his members would "feel that an important opportunity to ease the plight of members of the public who regularly suffer at the hands of cowboy builders is being missed."

He said the working party had set out a series of potentially valuable recommendations, and the BEC was profoundly disappointed that the Government had rejected virtually all the recommendations for action by itself.

Parliament... 12

abuses. He has also held out the threat of legislation.

Mr Butcher's work will be taken over by his successor at the Department of Trade and Industry, Mr Eric Forth.

After growing concern within the industry about the damage to its reputation, a working party has been established involving the organizations involved in house-buying, including the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and the National Association of Estate Agents. It will draw up a code of conduct against gazumping and other issues, such as misleading advertising.

In the Commons, Mr Richard Page, Conservative MP for South West Hertfordshire, called for legislation to bring English law into line with that in Scotland, and to introduce a statutory code of practice.

Mrs Thatcher voiced "great sympathy" with those who were "gazumped". She welcomed the efforts to draw up a voluntary code of practice. She hoped they would be successful, and added: "We have, so far, not thought of making it statutory."

Conservative MPs took the implication of her remark to be that if estate agents failed to respond, the Government would have to act.

The Government has accepted some of the recommendations of a Department of the Environment working party set up to tackle the problem of cowboy builders.

It accepted proposals from consumer and industry representatives, worried about the damage to their reputation caused by cowboys, that a system should be drawn up to assess and approve guarantee schemes offered by builders to

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● Three people shared the daily prize yesterday (see page 3), so the Portfolio Accumulator stands at £130,000.  
Prizes: page 25

IN PART 2

## Suter in share deal inquiry

An inquiry into share dealing in three companies linked to Suter, the industrial conglomerate, is being conducted by Department of Trade and Industry inspectors.

Most of the dealings in FH Lloyd, James Neill and Francis Industries took place more than three years ago.

Suter successfully bid £15.5 million for Francis in 1984 and bought and sold an 11.7 per cent stake in Neill in 1985. It sold its 27.7 per cent holding in Lloyds in 1986.

Page 21

## Title play

Lloyd Honeyghan, of Bermondsey, will adopt a new style when he defends his world welterweight boxing title in Atlantic City tonight.

Page 38

## Ticket report

A report from the Fair Trading Department of Liverpool City Council has criticized the system of allocating FA Cup final tickets.

Page 38

## Degree results

Glasgow University degrees will be published tomorrow. University of Wales degrees and Oxford English results appear today.

Page 33

## TIMES FOCUS

Chelmsford, host to the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh today for celebrations of 100 years as a borough, is hoping to be granted city status says a Special Report... Pages 28, 29

## INDEX

Home News	2-4
Overseas	5-7
Business	21-28
Sport	34-38
Arts	10
Births, marriages, deaths	17
Business to business	32
City Diary	23
Court	18-20
Crosswords	14
Diary	18
Entertainment	18
Information	27
Law Report	25
Leading articles	15
Letters	31
Motoring	16
Obituary	14
On This Day	12
Parliament	16
Schools	8
Science Report	19
TV & Radio	33
University results	20
Weather	20

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## Ashdown romps home in SLD leadership race



Mr Ashdown jubilantly hugging his wife, Jane, outside SLD headquarters in Westminster yesterday after his victory in the party's leadership election. (Photograph: Graham Wood)

## No deals with Labour Party or Owenites

By Richard Ford, Political Correspondent

Mr Paddy Ashdown yesterday won an overwhelming victory to be elected the first leader of the Social and Liberal Democrats, and immediately ruled out future pacts with Labour or the Owenites.

The MP for Yeovil easily beat his rival, Mr Alan Beith, at the end of an eight-week contest by 41,401 votes to 16,202. The decisive 2-1 majority took Mr Ashdown and his campaign team by surprise when it was announced outside SLD headquarters at Westminster.

Mr Ashdown, with his wife Jane, Mr David Steel, the former joint leader, and Mr Beith beside him, declared: "Our first priority must be to look beyond the internal politics of our party to the concerns of our nation. We have to show the British people that we are not just back in business but that we really mean business."

Yesterday's emphatic result is the culmination of a meteoric rise in politics for the former Royal Marines officer who commanded a unit in the Special Boat Service, served as a diplomat, and only entered the Commons as the Liberal MP for his Somerset constituency in 1983.

After the result was announced, Mr Beith offered his support to the new leader with words reflecting that a segment of the party remains to be convinced about the direction in which Mr Ashdown wishes to go. Mr Beith pledged his supporters' backing for Mr Ashdown "if they are made to feel at home" in the party.

The party members, by electing Mr Ashdown, have opted for charismatic leadership. But their desire for a balanced ticket was reflected in the result, also declared

yesterday, of the contest for the party presidency. Mr Ian Wigglesworth, the former Labour and Social Democrat MP, gained 28,638 votes to beat the former Liberal president, Mr Des Wilson, with 21,906, and the former Welsh SDP chairman, Mr Gwynor Jones, with 6,479.

Mr Ashdown, within minutes of being elected leader, sought to put behind him and the party the year-long trauma of the merger process by saying that Mrs Thatcher could not be removed from Downing Street by defending the past or looking back.

He said that the task ahead for the SLD was to build an alternative opposition to the Government, as it was now clear that the Labour Party could not and would not again form a government.

Mr Ashdown, aged 47, said that Labour had had its chance, while the SLD had been through its troubles. He ruled out deals with Labour or Dr Owen's party, saying: "I have made it clear that the period of coalitions, necessary though it was, is now over."

"Labour will continue to mull it. I can see no reason at all why we should now be talking about coalitions, pacts and alliances. We are on our own."

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**VOTES CAST**

Leader	
Paddy Ashdown	41,401 (71.9%)
Alan Beith	16,202 (28.1%)
Valid votes	57,753 ( turnout 72%)

**President**

Ian Wigglesworth	28,638 (50.2%)
Des Wilson	21,906 (38.6%)
Gwynor Jones	6,479 (11.4%)
Valid votes	57,023

Paddy Ashdown... 14  
Parliamentary sketch... 20

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Continued on page 28, col 5

## SAS men to give evidence in Gibraltar

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Government wished to co-operate with the Gibraltar coroner as fully as possible.

However, it was said that the safety of the men was the first priority, and that if there were any developments between now and September which could be seen as posing any danger to them the Government would reconsider the situation.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, told the Commons yesterday that the inquiry would "thoroughly examine" the deaths.

He told Mr Kevin McNamara, the shadow Northern Ireland secretary, that

points about the shootings should not be "handed across the floor" of the Commons.

He said: "These matters will have to be thoroughly examined and will be, I have no doubt whatsoever, by those concerned and the counsel representing them. The inquiry is going to address matters of substance."

But Mr King approved comments by Mr Patrick Cormack, Conservative MP for Staffordshire South, who said that two things about the

Gibraltar incident were not in dispute — "that these people were terrorists and they were planning the most brutal and dastardly outrage in the history of the IRA."

The Ulster Secretary said that had the bomb in Gibraltar exploded, the effect would have been "quite outside the realms of any previous outrage."

Dismisses unlikely: The seven SAS men are expected to appear at the inquest under the terms set down by Mr Felix Pizzarello, the Gibraltar coroner, earlier this month (Tony Dawe writes). He ruled that they could be screened

from the press and public but not from lawyers and the jury.

Since that ruling, further methods of protecting the soldiers' identities, including the use of professionally-applied disguises, have been suggested. But Mr Pizzarello is determined to prevent the proceedings from becoming a farce and disguises are most unlikely.

His ruling was widely supported in legal and Government circles in Gibraltar and he is reluctant to amend it in any way. He made it clear, however, that he would consider any further requests in writing.

## Lawson's inflation admission

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, conceded yesterday that inflation would move higher for the rest of this year and the first half of next year.

But, in his end-of-term letter to Conservative MPs, he maintained the economy was doing "remarkably well" and dismissed worries about the balance of payments.

Mr Lawson, stressing the action he had already taken in raising interest rates, said: "Inflation is now likely to edge up in the second half of next year and the first half of next year, before coming back down again."

He said that the deficit on the current account of the balance of payments, he said.

The pound's strength again led to action by the Bank of England to restrain it.

Sterling surge, page 21

## De Savary secures 10% TV-am stake

By Rodney Hobson

Mr Peter de Savary, the millionaire entrepreneur and yachtsman, is to be invited to join the board of TV-am after his LandLeisure company bought a 10 per cent stake in the independent breakfast-time station yesterday.

LandLeisure, which recently acquired the Land's End tourist spot for £6.8 million, paid £11.75 million to buy 6.5 million TV-am shares from Mr Alan Bond, the Australian entrepreneur, for 180p each.

The announcement sent TV-am shares, 167p earlier yesterday, up 8p to 175p, although they later eased back to close at 171p for a 3p gain on the day.

The deal follows an instruction by the Independent Broadcasting Authority in March that non-EEC shareholdings in TV-am had to be reduced. The IBA must be informed of any non-EEC shareholdings that exceed 1 per cent.

## MPs reject health service revolution

By Martin Fletcher and Jill Sherman

A Conservative controlled committee of MPs yesterday launched a pre-emptive strike against the Prime Minister's review of the National Health Service by rejecting any revolutionary changes.

In its report on the future of the NHS, the all-party Social Services Committee yesterday threw out most of the more radical proposals considered by Ministers this year, such as "opting out", tax relief on private health insurance and patient charges.

Last night the report was generally welcomed by health service unions, the medical profession, managers and even right-wing think tanks who felt that sufficient doors had been left open for less controversial changes.

However, the MPs were criticized in some quarters for "fudging" the issues and reaching a compromise.

The MPs unanimously asserted that the first 40 years of the NHS had been a success story and that "the strengths of the NHS should not be cast aside in a short-term effort to remedy some of its weaknesses". But the committee, chaired by Labour MP Mr Frank Field, was highly critical of the "muddled" central management of the NHS within the Department of Health and Social Security.

"There is no corporate plan for the NHS, it has no agreed aims or objectives," he said. It suggested that the NHS Management Board should be taken out of the DHSS and set up as a separate independent agency, chaired by the Health Minister.

The report also advocated much stronger controls over the medical profession. It criticized the practice of allocating merit awards to clinicians, and suggested that doctors' contracts should be held at district level.

Doctors "virtually untrammelled freedom" to determine

THE FAMOUS GROUSE  
Quality in an age of change

## Transplant son returns his father's gift of life

By Andrew Morgan and Thomson Prentice

A man who gave bone marrow to help cure his son of leukaemia has now received an identical transplant from the boy, after contracting the disease himself.

The case is believed by the doctors involved to be unique.

Eight years ago Mr Alan Lack, then aged 37, saved the life of his 11-year-old son, Stuart, by providing bone marrow, an essential form of treatment for the condition.

Stuart, now aged 19, recovered completely. However, Mr Lack, a computer manager, was diagnosed recently as having leukaemia, and required the same operation. Bone

marrow transplants from blood relatives are the most successful, and most common. Mr Lack, from Emsworth, Hampshire, had no hesitation in volunteering to help his son.

Yesterday Stuart, a student at the South Bank Polytechnic, in London, said: "I couldn't believe it when the hospital asked me for the marrow because it was my chance to pay back my father."

"It was odd because the hospital even seemed to think I might consider turning them down."

"Obviously, I jumped at the chance because it was very important to me. I owed him everything eight years ago because I would have died if he had not been there," Stuart said. "Before

his operation I told my father that I been through far worse than him and come through."

Mr Lack is now recovering after the operation at the Royal Marsden Hospital, at Sutton in Surrey, and is hoping to return to work in the next two months.

It will be two years before doctors can be certain that the operation has been completely successful in eliminating the disease. But the success rate for such transplants is high and continually improving.

In both operations, bone marrow was removed from the donor's pelvis, purified in the laboratory, and injected into the recipient.

Mr Lack said: "It is wonderful that

Stuart has given me the gift of life. We have always been close; this has made us even closer."

"I was proud to help him when he needed me and I just thank God that he could do the same for me."

Dr Ray Powles, head of the hospital's leukaemia unit, carried out both operations. "For a father to give marrow to a son is rare, but to get it back is just incredible. It has been a unique experience."

"The entire family has handled the situation wonderfully. Their courage has been an inspiration to all those suffering from leukaemia."

Mr Lack and his wife Eunice, aged 45, have two other children, Delia, aged 21, and Judith, who is 17.



## NEWS ROUNDUP

## Little change in Opren damages

Most of the 40 alleged victims of the banned arthritis drug Opren who sought to challenge the average sums of £2,000 each offered by the drug's manufacturers Eli Lilly failed yesterday to have the money increased. The 40 alleged victims opted to have their cases decided by arbitration in the High Court, as provided for under the £2.275 million settlement offer made last December by Eli Lilly to the 1,300 alleged Opren victims.

Yesterday Mr Justice Hirst said he had upheld the assessors' awards in most of the 40 cases he had so far dealt with under the court arbitration scheme. In the rest, he had increased the awards, mostly by between 20 and 50 per cent.

Claimants, who were offered an average of £2,000 each under the settlement, qualified for compensation if their injuries had been attributed by a doctor to the taking of Opren, unless Eli Lilly had warned of a possible side-effect. Mr Justice Hirst said that most of the claimants who had taken up the scheme claimed during the privately held proceedings that Opren was to blame for their often very serious medical condition.

"I have no doubt that each of these plaintiffs, many of whom are elderly and in bad health, truly believes that there is a connection, but unfortunately in each such case the evidence fell far short of satisfying me that this belief was well-founded", he said. Anyone not satisfied with his decision could apply for an oral hearing by August 31.

## Blood service changes

The Government last night announced new management arrangements for blood transfusion services in England and Wales to ensure adequate supplies and a more cost effective service. The National Health Service Management Board is to take responsibility for both the National Blood Transfusion Service, which consists of 13 centres, and the Central Blood Laboratories Authority.

## Seamen get HQ back

Three Court of Appeal judges refused yesterday to release the National Union of Seamen from its three-week period of "protection" but said Mr Sam McCuskie and his officials could return to their south London headquarters to prepare for the time when they regained control of their assets. After the hearing, Mr Roger Pownall, the sequester, said Mr McCuskie and his officials would be able to return to their headquarters on Monday morning.

## All-day opening date

All-day opening for public houses and clubs in England and Wales will become legal from August 22, the Government announced last night.

The new Licensing Act means public houses will be able to serve alcohol from 11am to 11pm from Mondays to Saturdays. Courts will have new powers to restrict individual premises if there are problems. Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, said yesterday: "I believe the new licensing hours will benefit society as a whole by giving people greater freedom of choice."

## Lawyers in Brent talks

Lawyers were last night negotiating the future of Brent council's social services director, Mr David Divine, after a council meeting voted to reinstate him. Mr Divine, aged 33, resigned last week after he learned of a decision by Labour councillors to dismiss him, but said yesterday that he would consider rejoining the Labour-controlled council in north London if he could keep an agreed £43,000 pay-off.

## Killer jailed again

A convicted child killer who was freed on licence from prison was jailed for life at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday for a knife attack on a girl. Mr Justice Hazan told Ian Mortimer, aged 41, of Spark Street, Birmingham: "You are still a considerable danger to the public and I am not prepared to take the risk of giving you another early release." Mortimer, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1967 for killing the son of a restaurateur and then released on licence in 1982, admitted wounding Carole Hutcheson, aged 14, in a Birmingham street in February.

## Solicitors 'should declare interest on holdings'

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Statutory rules to oblige solicitors to account to clients for all interest earned on money held on their behalf are being called for by the Law Society, the watchdog on handling complaints against solicitors, in its annual report published yesterday.

The Law Society, Mr Lionel Lightman, wants solicitors to be liable to account for interest earned on money held by them as stakeholders - which is estimated to account for nearly half the interest earned by solicitors on clients' funds.

He also calls on the Law Society to relax its rules by which clients are compensated for loss or hardship as a result of dishonesty by a solicitor or a staff member. The Compensation Fund is operated strictly and is regarded as a last resort to replace money proved stolen, he says. It will

not normally pay out in a dishonest claim unless there has been a criminal conviction or dishonesty is the only explanation; and is reluctant to entertain claims for losses other than money.

Mr Lightman, who monitors the way the Solicitors' Complaints Bureau handles complaints, makes his comments at a time of rising complaints against solicitors. The total of complaints to him last year rose by 15 per cent to 456 and is expected to rise next year.

He has taken up the matter of interest on clients' money after a firm of solicitors failed to pay £2,000 in interest to a client because of a "misunderstanding" of the rules.

The firm of solicitors, which he does not name, has since refused to comply with the Law Society's request to see if, as a result of the same misunderstanding, other clients may similarly have been

"wrongly denied interest", he says.

Although the Law Society has taken steps to explain to solicitors and the public how the interest rules work, these are "unnecessarily complex as well as being imprecise and could give rise to misunderstanding".

Mr Lightman believes it is not right that enforcement of the rules should be left solely to clients. He has raised the matter with the Law Society which proposed certain rule changes. But he says these changes are not satisfactory: they would be complex, and make it "more difficult" for clients to know when they are entitled to interest under the rules, he says.

Furthermore the rules "do not require the solicitors to account when sums of money over £10,000 are held for less than one week".

Mr Lightman proposed to the Law Society amending the rules so

that they would be obliged to account to clients for all interest earned on amounts over £10. He also wanted checks to be made as part of the annual audit of solicitors' client accounts to ensure interest had been properly paid.

He calls for simple rules to be drawn up so that solicitors and clients are in no doubt of their duties and rights. They should be backed by appropriate monitoring and enforcement. These rules should also apply to money held by solicitors as trustees or as stakeholders: at present solicitors do not have to account for interest earned on money held by them as stakeholders which is estimated to account for nearly half the interest earned on clients' funds.

If there is a minimum cut off point, it should be clear. Mr Lightman remains to be convinced that £10 would be impracticable.

Elsewhere in his report, Mr Lightman recommends a substantial payment by the Law Society to a complainant wrongly committed to prison for contempt of court and lost her sole asset, a valuable flat in the West End of London. She was not granted legal aid to pursue the matter in the courts in spite of a strong recommendation by the then Master of the Rolls in 1975.

In 1987, Mr Lightman received more than 450 representations, including complaints alleging unsatisfactory advice, delay, and overcharging. He issued 174 individual reports. In 40 he criticized the way the Solicitors' Complaints Bureau handled the complaint but did not disagree with its final decision. In six cases he recommended further action.

19th annual report of the Law Society 1987: HOC 626 (Stationery Office, £3.60p).

## '100 schools will opt out within next two years'

By Douglas Broom, Education Reporter

Every education authority in England and Wales will have lost control of at least one of its schools within the next two years, the chairman of the new Grant Maintained Schools Trust predicted yesterday.

Mr Steven Norris said that in the few weeks that the Trust had been running it had already received 80 enquiries from schools interested in pulling out of local council control.

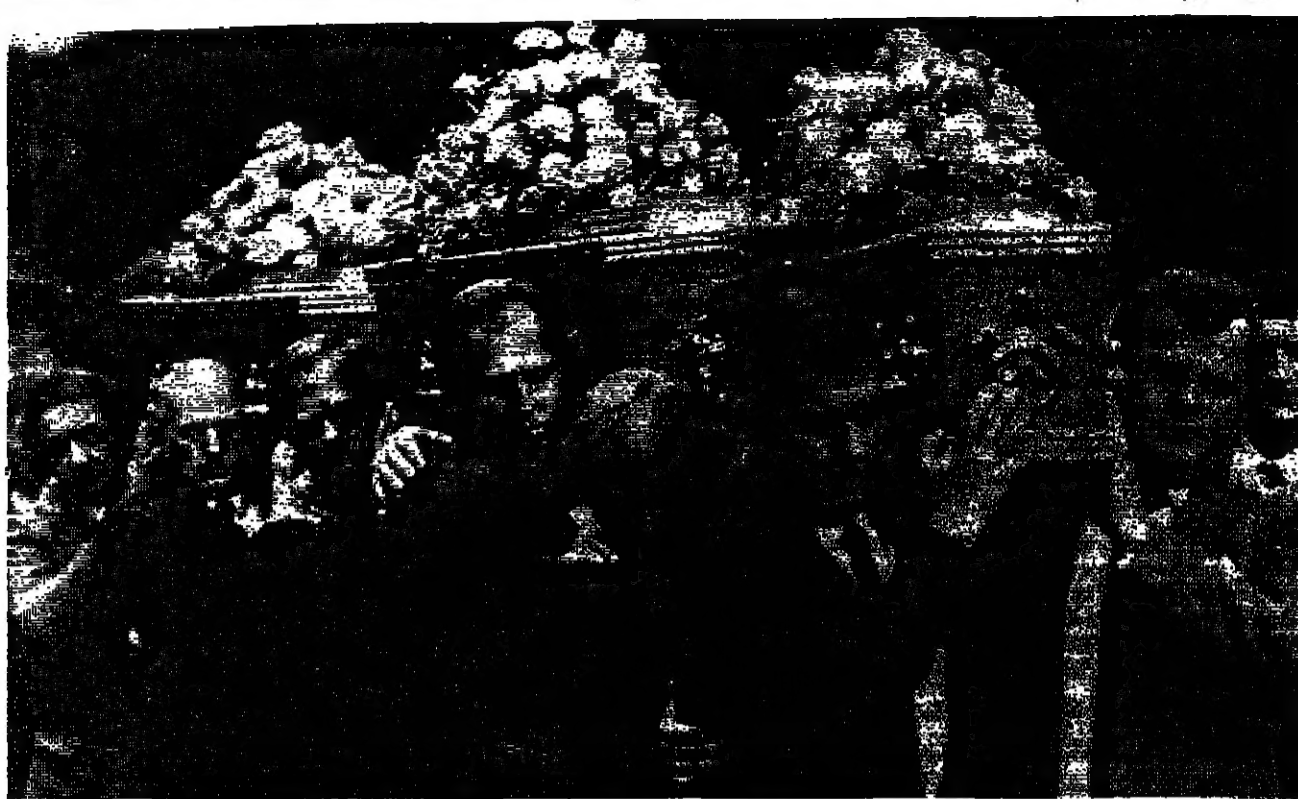
Under the Education Reform Bill, which becomes an Act today, state schools in England and Wales will be allowed to apply for Grant Maintained status, giving them freedom from local authority control and direct funding from Whitehall.

Speaking at the trust's official launch in London yesterday, Mr Norris said: "I would be disappointed if we did not have at least 100 current applications for Grant Maintained Status within the next two years."

The prediction came as Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education, was warned that his plans for parent power would hand schools over to the control of the "middle class intelligentsia" rather than ordinary people.

Mr Peter Dawson, general secretary of the non-striking Professional Association of Teachers, told his union's

## Town mourns murdered family



Burden of grief: Relatives and friends bearing the bodies of Robin, Maureen and David Hanna in Hillsborough yesterday.

By Peter Davenport  
It was not so much the words of condemnation that moved those gathered to mourn the Hanna family yesterday, it was more the simple descriptions of three innocent victims of another IRA outrage.

The rector of Hillsborough Parish church, outside Belfast, said Robin and Maureen Hanna, both aged 44, were "hardworking, cheerful and generous, their house and hearts always open". Their son David, aged six, was "a little chatterbox who loved to sing".

The Rev John Dinneen said they were the kind of people who would be sorely missed by the teenage son and daughter they left behind, and the community in which they had played an active part.

The Hanna's were killed at the weekend as they drove home across the Irish border after flying to Dublin at the end of a holiday in the US. The bomb

that destroyed their jeep was intended to kill Mr Justice Iain Higgins, a Northern Ireland judge, who had been on the same flight with his wife and daughter.

The church was full yesterday and the service was relayed to those who stood in the rain outside. Among the mourners were Peter Hanna, aged 17 and his sister Pauline, aged 19. Mr Dinneen said they had made one request: that no-one should think, speak or act in any way which would bring sorrow and harm to anyone else.

The Rt Rev Dr Gordon McMillan, Bishop of Down and Dromore, said: "It is difficult to find words that express the horror that the killing of these parents and their youngest child has brought to the mind and spirit of people throughout our country. The spokesmen who represent the killers have made their excuses, but the fact is that Robin, Maureen and David Hanna are dead because some

people set out to inflict injury and death on other human beings."

The scenes in Hillsborough were in stark contrast to those earlier in the day at another funeral in Belfast.

Police mounted an intensive security operation when IRA man Brendan Davidson, shot dead by "loyalist" gunmen earlier in the week, was buried. Father Peter McCann asked mourners to pray for the surviving Hanna children and for those youngsters who had witnessed the Davidson killing.

A long-serving Parachute Regiment NCO died in a Belfast hospital yesterday from injuries received on Wednesday when he was caught in a Provisional IRA bomb blast near the border in South Armagh.

Sergeant Michael Bryan Matthews, aged 37, from Dorset, had arrived with the First Battalion The Parachute Regiment only last week for his fourth tour of duty in the province.

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## 'No jails' planners criticized

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, yesterday criticized Conservative councillors who call for tougher jail terms but then block the provision of new prisons.

He told businessmen visiting the Commons: "There is, I fear, a certain lack of logic on the part of people who clamour for longer prison sentences, yet voice unyielding opposition to any idea of having a prison in their own district. Conservative planning authorities, please note."

"Our experience is that people who live near a prison found that it can make a substantial economic contribution to the neighbourhood - as an employer and as a customer."

● The families and lawyers of the four people serving life sentences for the IRA Guildford public house bombings yesterday called on Mr Hurd to make an early decision on their release because they were suffering high levels of stress.

● Two High Court judges dismissed an application by an unconvicted prison inmate, Eric Simmons, who is being held at Wormwood Scrubs in west London on a robbery charge, to receive food parcels.

## Tour firms should bear risk

By Shona Crawford Poole, Travel Editor

Tour operators should be responsible for the performance of their suppliers and pay compensation for spoiled holidays, the Director of Fair Trading said yesterday.

In a report on package holiday codes, Sir Gordon Borrie concluded that holiday-makers are not receiving the best service and the aims of the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) are not being met.

The report, which makes 20 recommendations, was rejected by ABTA which described it as an attack on the UK holiday industry, and claimed that millions would be unable to afford holidays if the suggestions were implemented. "The association is dismayed that someone in such a privileged position can allow such a sweeping judge-

ment to be made based on a survey conducted in 1985 using a sample of 500."

Sir Gordon urged tour operators to accept greater liability for holiday disasters. "The tour operator selects the carriers, hotels, and arranges the overall package, and he should stand behind the performance of his suppliers."

"It is difficult for holiday-makers to take legal action, for example against foreign hoteliers, if something goes wrong. It would be preferable for the tour operator to compensate the holidaymaker and to bear the risk of loss by obtaining adequate insurance."

The report makes no recommendation about surcharges. The issue has been discussed with ABTA by Sir Gordon and the Department of Trade and

Industry, and has led the association to propose amendments to its operator's code.

The recommendations include: ● better care of passengers delayed at airports; ● more accurate and detailed brochures; ● improved compensation where material alterations are made to holidays; ● better service from better trained local representatives; and ● more information at travel agents to help customers make informed choices.

The Office of Fair Trading's report, *The Package Holiday Codes, A Report Monitoring Surveys, July 1988*, is the result of research carried out since 1974 into the effectiveness of ABTA codes of practice for tour operators and travel agents.

## Technical troubles delay flights

By Boris Johnson and Tim Perry

It was technical problems that frustrated British air passengers yesterday. Holiday-makers bound for the Canary Islands waited for 12 hours at Manchester airport before being ferried to Heathrow by coach. The backlog of flights was the result of a cracked engine cowling in a Cairn DC10 on Wednesday morning.

A Cairn spokesman said: "Understandably the passengers were in very bad humour. They had already put

## FLIGHTCHECK



up with long delays and were angered by the prospect of a coach journey to Heathrow."

Aberdeen: Scheduled flights were delayed. A scheduled British Airways flight to Manchester was delayed by one hour. An Air Europe flight from London to Manchester was delayed by one hour. A scheduled British Airways flight to Manchester was delayed by one hour. A scheduled British Airways flight to Manchester was delayed by one hour.

## Labour museum director is dismissed

By Tim Jones

Trustees of the National Museum of Labour History have dismissed its moderate director, who claims he has been the victim of a hard-left "whispering campaign".

Last night, Mr Terry McCarthy, an academic historian who founded the museum 13 years ago, blamed hard-left members and staff of Manchester City Council for forcing him out of his £20,000-a-year post.

"They just couldn't accept my moderate Labour policies and it was made plain from the start they wanted me out", he said.

Mr McCarthy, aged 46, said one of the main criticisms of him was that he was active in the campaign to prevent Mr Peter Shore, MP, being de-selected by the

hard-left in his east London seat of Bethnal Green and Stepney.

A further criticism allegedly levelled against Mr McCarthy is that he has lectured to shop stewards from the EETPU, the electricians' union, which has been suspended from the TUC.

Mr McCarthy has run the museum ever since it was housed in one room in Limehouse Town Hall, east London and opened in 1975 by the then Labour leader, now Lord Wilson of Rievaulx.

When Liberals won control of Tower Hamlets council they gave the museum notice to quit and Manchester City Council pledged two buildings and £800,000 in conversion costs. With the Association of Greater Manchester Authorities, they also agreed to give the museum a grant of £150,000 in the first

year and £350,000 thereafter. To date, only an interim payment of £30,000 has been made, and the museum has now run up an estimated debt of £150,000.

Mr John Lloyd, a member of the EETPU and chairman of the trustees, who include Mr Michael Foot and Gwyneth Dunwoody, MP, were told that unless Mr McCarthy and two colleagues were dismissed the museum would be put into liquidation by August 1.

An inquiry commissioned by the association claimed that "previous maladministration" of the museum had led to debts and damage worth over £400,000.

Mr McCarthy denies maladministration and says the vast majority of union members were "in tatters" when he



# Murder threat as prisoners hijack minibus on M25

By Michael Horswell

A Home Office inquiry was launched last night into the escape of two prisoners who hijacked a minibus taking them to high-security prisons on the Isle of Wight.

The escape occurred after a razor blade was held to an officer's throat at the end of a brief struggle seven miles from Gatwick on the motorway.

Police hunting the prisoners believe they may have been planning to flee the country on a holiday flight from Gatwick airport.

Officers from four forces supported by dog units failed to find them despite a huge search of the airport, where the two men abandoned the hired prison vehicle after taking it over on the M25.

The inquiry, conducted by Mr Andrew Barclay, governor of Norwich Prison, will examine how the two men smuggled a razor blade on to the vehicle despite a body search, and whether accomplices were waiting for them at Gatwick.

The two men were Category-B prisoners for whom an escort of three officers and a civilian driver in a hired vehicle without radio communication is normal.

Supt John McKinney of Sussex police at Gatwick, who is leading the hunt, said: "It may have been the intention of these two men to make their way to an aircraft."

A spokesman for the Home Office added: "It was a normal transfer. Prisoners get moved from time to time for security reasons. The razor blade was clearly not found before the van left Norwich and one of the points of the inquiry will be into that. The vehicle they were travelling in was not a secure one but that is normal for Category-B prisoners."

Meanwhile police warned the public not to approach the two men, who were involved in a routine security transfer from Norwich Prison to Albany and Parkhurst.

The two, both aged 27, are James Edward Ash, serving seven-and-a-half years for robbery and conspiracy to steal, and Roy Anthony Heath, serving seven years for robbery, actual bodily harm, theft and forgery.

Police described Ash as 6ft 11in, heavily built with glasses and wearing blue jeans and a light coloured T-shirt. He has a two-day beard growth and receding sandy hair. Heath is described as 5ft 7in, stocky, with cropped dark hair receding at the temples, a light beard and wearing jeans, a blue sweat shirt and trainers. Both men may have changed into other clothes.

Neither of the men, respectively sentenced at Maidstone Crown Court on April 6, 1987 and at Southwark Crown Court on January 29 this year, had previously been regarded as particularly dangerous.

Both had been handcuffed to prison officers after leaving Norwich at about 9am but overpowered them shortly before reaching the M25/M23 interchange at Merstham, Surrey, when one held the razor blade to an officer's throat.

They then persuaded the officers to hand over the keys to the handcuffs and re-handcuffed their guards to each other.

The three officers and the civilian driver were dumped at the interchange at 11.50 am where they raised the alarm through a roadside emergency telephone as the vehicle was driven down the M23.

All four men were taken to East Surrey Hospital at Redhill for treatment to minor injuries and released.

The police search centred on the airport after the van was found abandoned 15 minutes later on the airport's south link road. The two prisoners were seen by airport staff running towards the European and domestic south terminal.

Perimeter and exit points were secured and all buildings searched by dozens of officers backed by a helicopter. A search was also made of the railway station.

Services from the airport were not affected by the huge police hunt.

The victims of the hijack declined to give their names but the driver said: "They really meant business - there was no doubt in my mind they would have used the blade if I hadn't pulled up as they ordered. They threatened to kill the officer if I didn't stop."

"I couldn't believe this was all happening in the middle of a busy motorway with so many people driving by."

"One of the prisoners was behind me, screaming at me to stop and pushing me down against the steering wheel."

"He shoved me out into the road. Cars were coming right at me. No-one stopped to help us until the police arrived."

A bridegroom released from prison to marry bolted to freedom as two of his wedding guests overpowered the prison officers escorting him yesterday.

His new wife was left in tears on the steps of the register office at Winchester, Hampshire, as the escape took place just after the ceremony.

Michael Webb, aged 21, who was serving two years nine months for assault, reckless driving and stealing a car, ran through the side streets of the town followed by friends who had helped him.

Daniel Hamer, aged 21, was being sought by police last night after he escaped from detectives who were escorting him in Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire, yesterday. Mr Hamer, who was being held in custody on remand, is said to have taken a car.

Thames Valley Police said that a maroon Rover, registration number MMO 350X, was taken.

## Marriage of ministers in action



Mr Virginia Bottomley, Under Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, and Mr Peter Bottomley, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Transport, one of the few husband and wife teams to serve in the same government, heading for Westminster, 15 minutes apart, yesterday from their home in south-east London (Photographs: James Gray).

## 'Marks drugs ring solicitor' in court

By David Sapsted, London, and Howard Foster, Palma

A London solicitor who allegedly helped the fugitive peer Lord Moynehan to obtain a false passport in 1984 was remanded in custody yesterday when he appeared on an American extradition warrant involving what US drug officers describe as the world's largest marijuana-smuggling operation.

James Maurice Newton, aged 56, was said to have obtained false British and Irish passports for the international operation and been involved in "laundering" the proceeds of drug smuggling into the United States.

A Scotland Yard detective told Bow Street Magistrates' Court in London that Mr Newton, of Kinnerton Place North, Knightsbridge, was a known associate of Howard Marks, the Briton arrested in Majorca on Monday and, according to the US Justice Department, the leader of the 18-year-old operation spanning 13 countries.

Det Constable Robert Crane, of the Metropolitan Police's extradition squad, said seizures of drugs connected with the gang in the United States had amounted to more than \$100 million. He opposed bail because Mr Newton would have

"little trouble in fleeing justice". He said: "This man is known to be instrumental in obtaining three false passports for one individual". His details and signature appeared on a false passport application in 1984 for Lord Moynehan, Constable Crane added.

Mr John Caudle, applying for bail for Mr Newton, said no evidence of his client's alleged wrongdoing had been presented to the court. He said Mr Newton, who ceased to practise as a solicitor in 1974 and who now describes himself as an underwriter, suffered from asthma and had a bad heart murmur.

He was remanded to appear again on August 2 with Balendo Lo, a Piccadilly travel agent, who faces an extradition warrant alleging the importation of marijuana and hashish into Florida between 1980 and 1988.

Mr Marks, the Englishman held in a Spanish jail to await extradition to the US on drug charges, spoke yesterday about his "betrayal" by Lord Moynehan.

The peer, half-brother of Mr Colin Moynehan, Minister for Sport, fled Britain 20 years ago when police began a fraud investigation into his business

interests. He is now believed to be under police guard in America, having allegedly given Drug Enforcement Agency officers in Miami vital information about Marks and his associates during a three-year investigation.

He confirmed from his cell that he had met Lord Moynehan in May 1985. Mr Marks, who runs a travel agency based in London, said that he had travelled to the Philippines in 1985 in the hope of using the main island as a stop for clients on their way to China.

Lord Moynehan, aged 52, offered to use his connections with the Marcos family to help, Mr Marks claimed.

Mr Marks said that Lord Moynehan, who used to run a string of massage parlours and prostitutes in the Philippines, had, on one occasion, mentioned a friend who was an agent for the American Drug Enforcement Agency.

"That was the first indication I had that he might be working under cover", Mr Marks said. "I last saw him in August or September 1987. I feel terribly betrayed." Mr Marks said he now saw Lord Moynehan's friendship as a plot to ensnare him.

## Portfolio PLUS NEW Accumulator Far East tour is on

Mr William Peters, a senior operating technician in Harley Street who is due to retire this year, was one of yesterday's three Portfolio winners.

He hopes to use his £1,333 winnings to leave his home in Battersea, south London, for a long-planned holiday in the Far East.

He said: "I have recently become very interested in this area and have been saving for some time."

"I didn't think that I would be able to go until next year, but the money will now enable me to bring the holiday forward to this summer."

Mr Peters shares the £4,000 prize with Mr David Lee, a salesman from Clapham, south-west London, and Miss Pamela Lampejo, a pharmacist from south-west London. Mr Lee hopes to put some of the money towards a new kitchen.

"Our win was the result of a combined family effort. We all take turns playing Portfolio depending on who has the most time available."

## Luce defends Thyssen art treasures bid

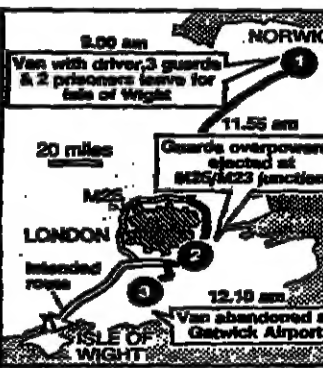
Criticism of the Government's multi-million pound bid for the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection was rejected yesterday by Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts.

He dismissed claims that the lengthy negotiations with Baron Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza had been an expensive waste of time. Mr Luce said it had been "only proper" for Britain to have tried to claim the £780 million collection.

Last week the Government announced that, although it would consider any future approaches from the Baron, it had withdrawn the offer pending negotiations to house the collection in Spain.

"It was a major decision taken by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet and a unique opportunity to acquire this extraordinarily impressive collection", Mr Luce said.

The Government was widely reported to have put aside more than £100 million from the contingency reserve fund, with a further £25 million to build a museum for the 1,400 works in the collection. Sites such as London's Docklands and the centre of Birmingham had been proposed.



The prisoners' route to freedom yesterday and (right), the van they hijacked on the M25.



## Private funds urged for Severn bridge

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Private promoters are being encouraged to build a second crossing of the river Severn and to operate it in conjunction with the existing bridge.

Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, said the private sector would be given a "major opportunity" to participate in building and operating a new bridge at the English Stones, about three miles downstream from the existing crossing.

Private promoters will be asked to submit proposals either to design and build the new bridge and to finance and operate it in conjunction with the existing bridge; or to design and build it with the Government responsible for the funding and operation. In either case the costs will be recovered through tolls.

Tolls on the existing bridge are to be doubled, to £1 for cars and £2 for lorries,

from September 1989, to make the option of running both bridges more attractive to the private sector.

Mr Channon told the Commons yesterday that immediate steps were needed to place the finances of the existing bridge on a sound footing: the accumulated deficit is approaching £100 million. The present strengthening work will be completed before the increased tolls are introduced.

Earlier yesterday the Government approved proposals for a £200 million crossing of the Thames in east London. Mr Channon said he hoped the route, between Newham and Greenwich, would be opened in 1994. He described it as "the centrepiece for a new strategic road system for east London".

A final decision on the design has been deferred while consultants decide

whether to use lower bridge towers than originally planned. The City Airport authorities are seeking the change.

He said he was asking the consultants to investigate "whether there is an alternative design for the bridge which would keep open options for future use of the airport". The airport fears the original design would prevent use of the BAE 146 quiet jet.

Mr Channon said the announcement was good news for Docklands and east London; the crossing would provide easy access for Docklands to the rest of the national road system and the Channel ports, and would relieve congestion on the existing river crossings in east London, particularly the Blackwall Tunnel.

The review of the design is to take about six months.

## Tebbit wins £14,000 libel damages over article

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Mr Norman Tebbit, the former Conservative Party Chairman, won £14,000 libel damages in the High Court yesterday over false allegations that he said: "Nobody with a conscience votes Conservative."

The *Guardian*, which made the allegation in January last in an article headed "A fate worse than Thatcherism", also agreed to pay Mr Tebbit's £16,000 legal costs. It is the third libel payment over the allegation.

Mr Peter Carter-Ruck, Mr Tebbit's solicitor, told Mr Justice Tudor Evans that the

MP for Chingford had never made such a statement. "Nor, of course, does he hold such a view of Conservative voters."

Mr Tebbit, aged 56, wrote to the paper denying ever making the statement and requesting an unqualified apology.

The letter, in which Mr Tebbit made clear that the quotation attributed to him was "a total fabrication", was published but no apology was forthcoming, and in a later issue *The Guardian* stated it "was standing by the story".

The newspaper was aware of the political significance of the allegation and the fact that

the Labour Party sought to make use of it in the run up to last year's general election. It now accepted that Mr Tebbit had never made such a statement.

Mr Carter-Ruck said. It also recognized that its failure to apologize and withdraw the allegation caused Mr Tebbit "considerable concern, distress and annoyance."

Mr Geoffrey Grimes, for Mr Peter Preston, the newspaper's editor, Hugo Young, the journalist, and the publishers, said they should have accepted Mr Tebbit's assurance that he never made the remark, although at the time

they believed the allegation came from a reliable source. They regret attributing it to him and promise never to repeat it.

Mr Michael Eddowes, an author and businessman, won libel damages in the High Court yesterday over an *Affair of State*, a book on the Profumo affair which implied he was part of a large vice ring.

Jason Rose, the actor, was awarded substantial libel damages against *The Sun* in the High Court yesterday over allegations that he "beat up" his former girl friend, Jill Gascoigne, the actress.

## Tennis fan finds a sympathetic court

By Ronald Faux

Paul Bere's annual treat to watch the Wimbledon Tennis Championship was ruined this year when two plain-clothes policemen arrested him outside the tennis courts as a ticket tout. But yesterday police offered no evidence against him when he appeared before Wimbledon magistrates for obstructing the highway, the case against him was dropped and he was awarded £570 costs.

Mr Bere, 36, a self-employed gas-fitter of Beauchamp Road, Billesley, Birmingham, bought three tickets for the Number One Court on July 20 from Ms Olwyn Budge, a friend and BTUA member, who wrote to the court from Singapore confirming that she had met Mr Bere outside the courts to give him the tickets in exchange for £21, their face value.

But the police, on a drive against ticket touts, arrested him with the tickets in his

hand. "When they took hold of him we realized that they were not fooling" wrote Ms Budge. "When Mr Bere was led away we were not allowed to give any information to prevent an extremely unfortunate incident," she wrote.

Mr Iain Whitney, defending, said Mr Bere was taken to a Portajail, even though he tried to explain that he had done nothing wrong and his 16-year-old son had been left outside the tennis courts. He was taken to Wimbledon police station and kept in a cell for six hours before being allowed bail on condition that he did not go within half-a-mile of Wimbledon tennis courts for the next fortnight.

Police refused to listen to his explanation even when a group of genuine ticket touts, who pleaded guilty after they had been arrested, insisted that Bere had nothing to do with them. "His holidays were ruined and he was unjustly held in

police custody," Mr Whitney said. After the hearing Bere said: "I think justice has prevailed although it was hard to believe that what happened that day was happening in this country. I was very worried, particularly about my son after they arrested me. Seven hours is a long time to spend in a police cell and I have had absolutely no suggestion of an apology from the police in Wimbledon or from anyone in the court today."

"It has left me feeling very bitter about the police. People back home in Birmingham could not believe what had happened to me."

On top of the indignity of the arrest, Mr Bere was named the following day in a national newspaper article about ticket touts. "I became very worried about my reputation," he said. He was a fanatic about tennis and had been going to Wimbledon for the last ten years.

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1000	35.26	24.42	19.26	
3000	105.77	73.27	57.79	
4000	141.02	97.70	77.05	67.50
5000	176.28	122.12	96.31	84.38

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PLEASE COMPLETE IN BLOCK CAPITALS.

14 JULY 1988

LOAN REQUIRED £

Period of repayment

Purpose of Loan

YOURSELF

Surname

Forename(s)

Tel. No.

(Day) STD

(Eve) STD

Date of birth

Self

Partner

Annual Income £

Please state if self-employed

Number of years months

EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

Postcode

I/We do/do not occupy premises

Date property purchased

Price paid for property £

Estimated value £

Discount YES/NO

Amount

YOUR PARTNER

Surname (Partner)

Forename(s)

Annual Income £

EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

Occupation

Number of Years Service

PLEASE ENCLOSE MOST RECENT PAY SLIPS FOR EACH APPLICANT

YOUR PROPERTY

Address of property offered as security

Amount of Mortgage outstanding

Name and address of Building Society

Roll No.

Monthly repayment £

Name and address of Second Mortgagee

Amount of Mortgage outstanding £

Please tick if you are interested in payment protection insurance cover: ☐ Yes ☐ No

I/We do/do not occupy premises

Date property purchased

Price paid for property £

Estimated value £

Discount YES/NO

Amount

Signed (Partner)

Date

**Lloyds Bowmaker**



## Strengths of NHS 'should not be cast away'

# MPs firmly reject radical changes to health service

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

Radical changes to the National Health Service have been rejected out of hand by the all-party social services committee in its report on the future of the NHS.

The report, set up to mirror the Prime Minister's own review of the service, concludes that "the strengths of the NHS should not be cast away in a short-term effort to remedy some of its weaknesses".

The MPs reject one by one the most radical suggestions that have been made for transforming health care in this country. Those include tax subsidies for private health insurance, "health stamps" and American-style health maintenance organizations.

However, the report accepts the need for some evolutionary changes and suggests setting up pilot studies for an internal market, where health service hospitals could trade with each other and the private sector.

It also calls for the management of the NHS to be set up under a separate independent agency outside the Department of Health and Social Security, and for stricter controls over consultants' contracts.

The NHS management board, now an integral part of the Department of Health and Social Security with little power of its own, would be disbanded and reconstituted as a distinct agency, comprising mainly expert managers from inside and outside the service. The agency would,

however, still be chaired by the Minister for Health.

The MPs say the health service is underfunded, ill-structured and bureaucratic. It lacks clear objectives and has no way of measuring its own efficiency or effectiveness. It is financed in a crude way that penalizes success, obstructs the best use of capital and revenue, and militates against preventive medicine.

The consumer comes low on its list of priorities, the report says. "No retail organization would survive very long if it ran its operations along the lines of the vast majority of out-patient clinics, nor would a hotel prosper if the service it offered its customers were anything remotely like that given to patients undergoing hospital treatment", the report says.

But what the MPs propose in their 64 separate recommendations amounts to what Mr Tim Yeo, a Tory member, described yesterday as "evolution not revolution", though it does include such radical proposals as an internal market experiment, local flexibility in pay settlements, the possible abolition of regional health authorities, new curbs on the conduct of consultants and an end to the "virtually untrammelled freedom" of doctors to determine treatment.

The MPs conclude: "A programme of persistent improvement... will provide a more effective way forward for the NHS than the search for a radical reconstruction of the service". In their broad

recommendations the MPs say that there has to be all-party consensus before any major changes are made, and that some sort of central funding through taxation would inevitably remain the principal source of finance for the NHS.

The service has to become much more consumer-oriented and the private sector must remain strictly complementary to the NHS, never a competitor or alternative.

On funding, they reject any form of "topping out". Tax subsidies for private health insurance would merely reduce total expenditure from which NHS resources are drawn without extending the availability of health care. Arguments for some form of health stamp or social insurance system are "persuasive in theory" but might not in practice justify a huge upheaval of the tax system.

The MPs do not rule out hospitals generating extra funds through selling clinical services, imposing patient charges, or offering a range of additional services for which patients could pay. But they say those schemes must not be seen as a solution to the funding crisis.

The Treasury should give health authorities far greater freedom to make the best use of capital and revenue.

On structure, the MPs say there has never been a corporate plan for the service and call on ministers to produce a clear statement of aims and objectives with a restructuring

that would allow ministers to lead and the NHS management board to manage.

There has to be a fundamental re-appraisal of the role of regional health authorities, an unnecessary extra tier of management that duplicated work done elsewhere. District authorities were "fed up with the incompetence, stupidity and downright bloody-mindedness of some RHAs", Mr Jerry Hayes, a Tory member of the committee, said.

At local level the functions of district health authorities and family practitioner committees should be combined. Doctors should be more involved in management decisions.

The committee favours limited experiments with internal markets, whereby patients could shop for treatment across health authority boundaries.

The MPs also call for big investment in information technology as a vital tool of management.

Means of measuring the efficiency and cost effectiveness of different forms of treatment had to be urgently devised. The MPs also want a quality assurance inspectorate for all health services.

The committee believes that to increase consultants' accountability, their contracts should be with the districts for which they work, not RHAs.

*Social Services Select Committee: The Future of the National Health Service (Stationery Office: £7.60).*

## School protest at No 10

WESTBURY SCHOOL IS NEEDED KEEP IT OPEN



Mr Roddy Llewellyn, the landscape gardener, preparing to set off to 10 Downing Street yesterday with other parents and pupils of Westbury School near Brackley, Northamptonshire. His daughter attends the threatened school (Photograph: Peter Trivett)

### Staff and skill shortages

## Many firms 'face disaster'

By John Spicer and Kerry Gill

Companies without plans to combat growing staff shortages face disaster, according to a report published today.

It emphasizes the need for employers to consider new recruitment and training policies.

A second study adds that workers can no longer hope for jobs for life, but will have continually to retrain to keep pace with accelerating technological change.

The first report, *Clerical and Operative Rewards*, says increasing problems of skill and labour shortages caused by the number of jobs being created and the "birth dearth" are putting pressures on the labour market in all of the country — not just London and the South-east. The popular belief that there is still a

North-South divide where employment is concerned is no longer true, it adds.

The warning underlines efforts by the Department of Employment to alert employers to impending labour shortages, particularly among school leavers.

Mr Robert Coudrey, one of the authors, said last night that the "disaster" being faced by companies not planning to meet the labour and skill shortages would probably hit them in a couple of years. He said: "It will be particularly hard on the larger companies. They are going to find that the people they want are simply not there and this will have a profound effect on expansion."

"They will find gaps in their existing workforce which will be impossible to fill".

He added: "Because of the paucity of school leavers, they will have to look to older people who will need new training".

The second study concludes that everyone from a junior to senior management will have to retrain regularly and adopt new skills. The idea of a job for life is obsolete, according to *Tomorrow's Jobs in Scotland*. It says that the accelerating rate of technological change has made it essential for the labour force to re-educate itself continually to keep pace.

*Clerical and Operative Rewards, Summer 1988 (The Reward Group, 1 Mill Street, Stone, Staffordshire ST15 8BA; £60 each)*  
*Tomorrow's Jobs in Scotland (Scottish Council Development and Industry; £10).*

## Policemen let 'IRA suspect' walk out

Scotland Yard admitted yesterday that police turned away a suspected IRA terrorist who was trying to give himself up because they did not believe his story.

A spokeswoman said that the man, aged 29, walked into Rochester Row police station, south-west London, early on Monday seeking an interview with detectives. But he was sent away.

The man then telephoned the Royal Ulster Constabulary to vouch for him and was subsequently arrested.

He is now being questioned in Northern Ireland about a number of killings.

### Cases dropped

Thirty-six soccer supporters arrested during police raids in the Home Counties last February have had the cases against them dropped by the Crown Prosecution Service because of insufficient evidence. They were scheduled to appear in court yesterday.

### Job losses

Sheffield's Labour-controlled city council is to shed 1,000 jobs next year to save £20 million, on top of the 2,000 being lost this year. The council says they will be achieved through natural wastage, early retirement and redundancy.

### Life sentence

John Tomlinson, aged 25, an insurance salesman, of Maple Thorpe Street, Fulham, south-west London, was jailed for life in the Central Criminal Court yesterday for the murder of Mrs Joan Moody, his lover's mother.

### Keays better

Fiona Keays, the daughter of Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Energy, and Miss Sarah Keays, his former secretary, was showing positive signs of improvement yesterday after a brain operation six days ago in the Maudsley Hospital, London.

### Strike deal

Shop stewards representing 13,000 shipyard workers at the ASSEL yard in Barrow, Cumbria, are expected to approve a settlement today that will end an eight-week strike over fixed summer holidays.

### Traffic plan

York council is to consider introducing a computer-controlled system costing £10 million to ease traffic congestion in the city, after the completion of a survey aimed at dealing with the growth of transport up to 2006.

### Bank raid

Two gunmen who shot a police officer in the leg and made off with £20,000 during a bank raid in Roscrea, Co Tipperary, yesterday, are believed by Irish police to be linked to the IRA.

### M50 remand

Edward Browning, aged 35, of Treorchy, Mid-Glamorgan, was remanded in custody for a further week yesterday accused of the murder of Mrs Marie Wilks, a pregnant mother, on the M50. A bail application was refused.

### Health pledge

Five consultant rheumatologists at the Royal National Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases at Bath, Avon, have pledged £3,000 each from their salaries to save the 18-bed Parry Ward from closure.

### 'Rape' was lie

Sarah Goodwin, aged 19, of Stamford, Lincolnshire, has been charged with attempting to pervert the course of justice after admitting she lied to police about being raped. The man she accused spent 14 days in prison after being arrested.

### Stockton rose

Lord Alexander Stockton, the grandson of Harold Macmillan, the former prime minister, is to commission a rose in his memory. He said the colour had not been decided but red was unlikely.

## Hospitals face £515m shortfall crisis

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Hospital services face a shortfall of £515 million this financial year and have been underfunded by £2.6 billion since 1981, health authorities claim today.

A financial review by the National Association of Health Authorities shows that even when the extra £542 million for the review body pay awards is taken into account, health authorities are still heading for a significant cash crisis in trying to cope with increased demand.

The association has updated estimates made by the social services select committee, based on demographic changes and medical advances. In spite of a cash increase of nearly 10 per cent, including the review body pay awards for 1988-89, the health service already faces 9.9 per cent inflation in pay and prices, leaving only 0.13 per cent to cover demographic and technological growth.

The King's Fund Institute has argued that the service needs 2 per cent real increase in resources in 1988-89 to cover the growing elderly population, medical advances and implementing government policies such as community care. Even

after taking into account cost improvement programmes which are expected to release £750 million this year, hospital services will face a shortfall of £515 million this financial year.

Authorities have been allocated only 4.5 per cent for pay awards for staff outside the pay review body and yet most groups are settling at 5.5 per cent.

Last night Mr Philip Hunt, the association's director, said that if the Government failed to fund the full effects of the nurses' clinical grading review, authorities could face another round of cuts and closures this autumn.

"We still do not know the final figure but some health authorities say that the average pay rise will be between 17 and 21 per cent, instead of the 15.3 per cent they have been funded for", Mr Hunt said.

"The Government has got to recognize that the awards were made on 'guesstimates'. If there is a shortfall of £100 million that should be made good, as health authorities have no control over what the pay review body awards or

the Government's response." The association review, however, shows that despite the underfunding there has been a dramatic increase in productivity. Between 1980 and 1986, inpatient cases rose by 17 per cent, day cases by 57 per cent and outpatient attendances by 7 per cent. At the same time the number of beds fell by 40,000.

"As the Prime Minister's review of the NHS comes to its conclusion we should not forget the basic strengths of the service, which are being demonstrated day in and day out", Mr Hunt said.

The report says that health authorities face a real decrease in capital spending for the first time in eight years. In addition, the health service faces enormous spending implications of caring for the elderly. The association estimates that at today's prices, the cost of an extra 750,000 people over the age of 75 by the year 2010 could be £721 million for hospital services alone.

*The NHS Economic Review 1988, NHAHA, South House, 47 Edgemoor Park Road, Birmingham B15 2RS (£7.50; £9.50 for non-members).*

## BT shares fraud MP in Bar plea

By Frances Gibb

Mr Keith Best, the former Conservative MP who was convicted of attempting to obtain British Telecom shares by deception, is to appeal against the finding of the Bar's disciplinary tribunal, which is believed to have disbarred him.

Mr Best, who was fined £4,500 for the offence and has already voluntarily suspended himself from the Bar for the past 15 months, yesterday refused to disclose the verdict of the five-man tribunal, reached after a private hearing yesterday.

In a statement he said: "I have been told that I have to abide by the regulations; that the procedures are not concluded and that I am not at liberty to answer questions about the hearing or any other matter in relation to the proceedings."

Mr Best has 28 days to lodge an appeal, but it could be two or three months after that before it is heard.

Friday Page, page 11

### Lambeth Conference

## Compromise on women bishops likely

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Editor

A compromise on the consecration of women bishops, the issue which has come near to splitting the Anglican Communion, is expected to be reached today at the Lambeth Conference.

Its terms are expected to be contained in resolutions to be debated by the 500 bishops in Canterbury on Monday, and due to be published today.

The one most likely to gain majority support will be an adaptation of the formula used 10 years ago to resolve the almost equally controversial question of women priests.

The 1978 Lambeth Conference agreed that provinces which ordained women as priests should respect the convictions of those which did not, and vice versa. The resolution carried on Monday is expected to contain similar sentiments on the consecration of women bishops.

It also seems likely that a resolution calling for "a period of restraint" before the first woman bishop is consecrated

Sadly, women are often reluctant to involve themselves in decision making at a higher level. They say they are too busy, do not like speaking in public, or would not understand, Mrs Mayland said.

"We will go on marching round and round the same old argument until the walls of Jericho tumble and we actually get ordained women. Without them, something is lacking in the priesthood."

"People outside the Church of England are scandalized by its failure to ordain women," Mrs Jean Mayland, a member of the General Synod and a reader at York Minster, told nearly 400 bishops' wives at the conference.

Mrs Mayland, married to the Canon Treasurer of York Minster, said the Church is "sinning very grievously".

She emphasized the large amount of work done by women at parish level "to keep the show on the road".

represent a substantial defeat for the opponents of women's ordination, some of whom have treated the Conference as their last stand. But they can expect to be heavily outvoted on Monday.

The compromise will necessarily involve what is termed "impaired communion" between provinces with women bishops and those without.

Priests, whether male or female, who are ordained by women bishops in future would have to accept that some parts of the Anglican Communion did not regard their Holy Orders as valid. But

Anglican consecrations usually involve the laying on of hands by more than one bishop, and the Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, has already said that it would be sensible to ensure at least one male bishop took part.

Opponents of women's ordination will want to see at least one "wrecking" amendment on Monday's order paper, possibly calling for indefinite "restraint" before the first woman bishop is consecrated.

One of the most powerful factors reinforcing the likely compromise has been the growing sense of sympathy between bishops in their discussion groups, generating a belief that the Anglican Communion must at all costs survive, whatever divides it.

In a letter in *The Times* today 10 bishops refer to this growth of personal relationships as the most important thing that has happened at Canterbury. This same influence, the "Lambeth Conference effect", also worked strongly towards the end of the 1978 conference to produce a compromise.

### Classics Conference

## Hysteria among the power brokers

By Philip Howard, Literary Editor

Pomponius, a fourth-century Roman senator, once corrected the Emperor Tiberius's Latin in public and told him: "You have the power, Caesar, to grant citizenship to a man, but not to a word".

Classics from around the world at their annual meeting in Oxford yesterday discussed disconnection between the political and academic worlds. Many intellectuals today would like to say that our masters and mistresses have no power over the world of learning.

In a lively and controversial paper, Professor Andrew Wallace-Hadrill of Reading University declared that, on the contrary, knowledge and learning are central to political power.

He argued that the new learning from Greece was an important cause of the Roman Revolution. The Hellenization of Roman culture destroyed the power base of the old Establishment. In the Republic

the old gang of noble families held the keys of the state. They had a monopoly of public speaking, the law, ancestral tradition and religion; and they handed it down through their closed old-boy network.

The new learning from Greece was an alien system, taught by professionals, open to men of parts from outside the magic circle and no longer an Establishment monopoly. This invasion of Greek learning had an explosive effect on the Roman system, and enabled the new regime to take it over.

Dr Helen King, from Liverpool University, examined the origins of the word and the diagnosis of hysteria. She demonstrated that the common medical view that hysteria goes back to Hippocrates is a vulgar, modern misapprehension.

Her research contributes to the current medical debate on the nature of hysteria. Is it a valid, independent syndrome, or is

the diagnosis of hysteria a disguise for ignorance and a fertile source of clinical error?

Dr Helen Whitehouse, of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, discussed Roman images of the Nile, the great river of the province they loved to hate and to imitate.

The Nile was usually represented as a whiskery, corpulent old man reclining. It was made from a dark stone, preferably green, maybe holding a reed, and surrounded by emblems of harvest and plenty, Lilliputian children. His abundant statues and mosaics have been found as far apart as Bulgaria and Spain, where he was dedicated by bakers for Spanish croissants.

Dr Whitehouse suggested that the gregarious trio of water, statues, Nile, Tiber, and Ocean, who often recline side by side, symbolized the ideology that Romans rule the wide world and its waters, OK?

### Weekend food prices

## American tiger shark among good fish buys

Bad weather last weekend affected fish catches but supplies should be back to normal for the weekend. Good quality plaice and lemon sole are likely to be the best buys although more expensive than last week. Whiting at £1.18-£2.30 a lb is scarce, but there are good cod filets from £2.20 a lb and huss £1.90 a lb. Haddock at £1.40-£2.60 a lb is on the small side.

The first of the new season Loch Fyne kippers are in the shops at around £1.40 a lb. There is plenty of fresh fish from Florida at Billingsgate. Kingfish costs £4.40 a lb, swordfish £4.75 a lb, marlin £5.90 a lb and firm white-fleshed tiger shark £3.95 a lb.

Home produced meat prices show an upward trend with almost all cuts of lamb and beef more expensive.

Some supermarkets have pushed up their lamb prices by 20p-30p lb and shoppers should do better at butchers' shops.

Good offers from shops and supermarkets are Asda whole and half leg of lamb £1.49 a lb, whole and half shoulder of lamb 89p a lb, Tesco fresh pork chops £1.19 a lb, Sainsbury's English pork loin chop is down 32p at £1.08 a lb.

English gooseberries 45-65p a lb and redcurrants 60-80p a lb are near the end of their season. Strawberries, raspberries and blackcurrants between 40 and 80p a lb.

Melons include Spanish yellow honeydew 50-£1.10 each, Galia 75-£1.00 each, French Charentais £80-£1.00; and watermelon £1.75-£3.50 each.

Peaches and nectarines are good value at between 70p and £1 per kilogram. Red and yellow plums from Spain cost 45-80p lb.

Home-grown runner beans at 70p-£1 a lb and French beans 80-£1.10 a lb are now in the shops; cauliflowers cost 30-50p each; new crop potatoes 9-12p a lb; mushrooms 40-75p per ½ lb.

Salads are plentiful with lettuces between 17 and 75p a head; cucumbers 25 to 50p.

## Police leader attacks freeze on recruits' pay

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Police recruitment could be affected by a pay freeze on new entrants, the Police Federation said yesterday.

An 8.5 per cent pay rise for officers in England and Wales will not apply to recruits joining the force after September 1. They are to stay on current rates until September next year.

Mr Leslie Curtis, chairman of the federation, said clear evidence from the Government showed that in future all employers would be faced with a shortage of young people seeking employment.

"The police service is going to have to bid for new recruits when demand exceeds supply. How, therefore, can the employers justify reducing the

### Value of the starting package for police recruits?

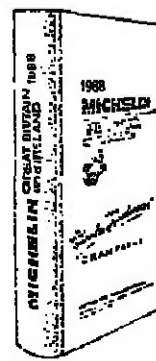
The Association of Chief Police Officers felt that probationers should be paid the rate for the job, he said.

Some police officers are living on credit and getting deeper into debt, causing them to work under stress, the senior chaplain to the Metropolitan Police says in a written paper.

Rebrendy Clive Taylor, who wrote the paper on stress after years of dealing with officers who come to him because they are in the red, told *The Job*, the Metropolitan Police newspaper, that he saw 400 officers in a year with debts above £6,000. One man was £57,000 in the red.

## BOOKS FIZZ

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# Bush casts about for his running mate

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Vice-President George Bush has begun his official search for a running mate, asking at least a dozen people whether they would be interested in joining him on the Republican ticket.

Those expressing interest have been asked to submit personal information to Mr Robert Kimmitt, a Washington lawyer whom Mr Bush has chosen to head the search for a Republican vice-presidential candidate.

The list includes Mr Jack Kemp, the conservative Republican congressman who is now regarded as the most likely candidate, as well as Senator Nancy Kassebaum, one of two women Mr Bush is considering. The other is Mrs Elizabeth Dole, the former Secretary of Transport and wife of Senator Robert Dole, who is also being considered.

But a number of surprises are on the list, who are unlikely to be chosen but could help Mr Bush in regions or states he may make the focus of his campaign. These include: Senators John Danforth of Missouri, Pete Domenici of New Mexico, Alan Simpson of Wyoming and William Armstrong of Colorado, and Governor Carroll Campbell of South Carolina.

Other governors who are to be contacted include: Mr James Thompson, the four-time Governor of Illinois, Mr Thomas Kean of New Jersey, an influential moderate, Mr George Deukmejian of Calif-

ornia and Mr John Sununu of New Hampshire.

Mr Deukmejian, who could play a vital role in winning California for the Republicans, recently said he was not interested in the job. Mr Sununu is a close friend of Mr Bush. Although he helped to engineer Mr Bush's victory in New Hampshire in February, he may be opposed by influential Republicans and Jewish groups because he is of Arab descent and refused to condemn the UN resolution on Zionism.

Several former governors are also under consideration, including Mr Lamar Alexander of Tennessee, a popular liberal who made education a top priority in his state, a theme Mr Bush also wants to adopt; and Mr Richard Thornburgh of Pennsylvania, who has just been nominated Attorney General.

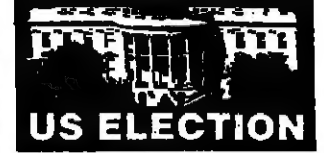
Mr Bush does not intend to hold personal interviews with all the candidates, and will rely instead on Mr Kimmitt, a former general counsel to the Treasury Department. Mr James Baker, the Treasury Secretary, is expected to resign shortly and become campaign chairman. Mr Bush, who was himself bruised when Mr Reagan picked him only after

failing to persuade former President Gerald Ford to join the ticket, is eager to avoid what he regards as demeaning public auditions.

The long list also includes outsiders such as General Colin Powell, the respected National Security Adviser, who is black. But like Mr Dukakis, Mr Bush is clearly aiming for geographic and ideological balance. Candidates such as Mr Dole, Mr Danforth, Mr Thompson and Mrs Kassebaum, would help in the Midwest; Mrs Dole, Mr Campbell and Mr Armstrong in the South; and Mr Kemp and Mr Armstrong would appeal to conservative voters. Mr Domenici would appeal to ethnic voters.

The Republican right is watching the selection carefully. Senator Gordon Humphrey of New Hampshire, a conservative, said: "Conservatives fear that George Bush will choose someone from the Republican establishment, some bloodless, split-the-difference Republican who will drive blue-collar America right into the arms of smiling Mike Dukakis."

Mr Bush has slipped further behind Mr Dukakis in the polls, and now trails by 34 to 51 per cent. He needs to use his vice-presidential choice to keep the focus on his campaign. He is not expected to announce his selection until the final day of the Republican convention, which opens in New Orleans on August 15.



Mr Michael Dukakis, the Democratic presidential candidate, getting back to his roots in a Greek dance with members of the Pancretan Association at a Boston, Massachusetts, rally.

# Last-ditch plea for Pyongyang to join Olympics

Seoul (Reuter) — Mr Park Seh Jik, head of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, yesterday made a last-ditch appeal to North Korea to attend the Games so that the divided Korean peninsula could show "a proud united people to the world".

Mr Park, marking the 50-day countdown to the Olympic opening ceremony on September 17, also urged political dissidents and student activists to keep a low profile before and during the Games. "It is my hope that for the 50 days remaining, the people of Korea will rally together, discarding individual or special group interests, and make all efforts to prepare for the Olympics," he told a news conference.

Mr Park, aged 54, a retired army general, said it was still not too late for the communist North to participate in the Games. "We have made every arrangement to accommodate them. There are rooms still reserved for North Koreans in the Athletes' Village and there are places reserved for their participation in the opening and closing ceremonies," he said.

Pyongyang is boycotting the Olympics because its demands to co-host the Games were refused by the International Olympic Committee.

Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the committee, told reporters in Lausanne on Tuesday that North Korea could still participate at Seoul if it accepted a final compromise offer to host some volleyball, table tennis, women's volleyball, cycling and soccer events.

Despite the fact that the door is still open for Pyongyang's participation, it is widely believed that the logistics of changing the venues and schedules to North Korea at such a late stage would make this impossible.

"I'd eat my hat if we see Olympic events in Pyongyang," said one Western diplomat involved in his country's preparations for the Games. But he added: "It is still not too late for the North to send a team of athletes to Seoul. The infrastructure could cope with that."

● **Ticket honour:** Some Olympic tickets will be provided for South Koreans living abroad who have contributed greatly to their country's staging of the Games.

● **TOKYO:** The US Navy 7th Fleet will stand by to respond to any military aggression by North Korea during the Games in Seoul, an official of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party said here yesterday.

# Riding shotgun on road to Israel elections

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

"Car number four," a white van with Meh, armed with an FN 9.2mm pistol, at the wheel and Tiran Pollock, with his Uzi sub-machine gun, riding shotgun behind, slipped in behind the No 25 bus as it moved north through Jerusalem's northern Arab suburbs towards the big Jewish estate at Neve Yaakov.

As the bus crossed the border into Shufat, where No 25 bus windscreens have become a favourite target for Palestinian stone-throwers, Mr Gad Servetman alerted the Kach movement headquarters in Jerusalem of their position. "We let them know when we enter the danger area as a matter of routine," he said.

The bus driver was taking his own precautions. He swung the big red and white single decker into the fast lane of the dual carriageway, as far as possible from any stone-throwers hidden behind walls, and put his foot down.

At the entrance to the estate, the van turned round to escort the next bus back to the city.



The road safety committee patrol maintained by Kach — Israel's right-wing nationalist party — was on duty.

Mr Teddy Kellek, the Mayor of Jerusalem, this week condemned the patrols as provocative. The police, who have admitted they cannot stop licensed gun holders driving around, have nevertheless started trying to stop the patrols by elaborate document checks. A crew of four was arrested on Wednesday for "causing provocation".

But Kach means to maintain its patrols, although it has taken down the "escort car" signs which enabled police to identify its vehicles.

The first Kach road patrols started in March last year, but they have begun this week on a regular basis in east Jerusalem, as well as on the road south to Hebron, around Nabulus and on a small scale in Gaza. Its road safety committee can call on up to 20 cars and 100 volunteers. Next week the movement plans to start foot patrols of armed men to escort Jews on their way to prayers in the Old City.

"The main obligation of a government is to meet the security needs of the people," Mr Servetman said. "If the Government fails to do that then it is up to the people to provide it."

"The Army have guns but they are not allowed to use them in the proper way. If you see people throwing stones you have to shoot. First in the air and if that doesn't help in the legs, and if that doesn't help at them. Rocks are dangerous. They can kill."

"We are not obligated in the same way as the Army, who are under orders not to shoot. We may do whatever is correct in order to enforce security."

He said the patrols did not want to shoot or hurt people,

and their main aim was to catch stone-throwers. Patrols had so far caught about 15 people, who had been handed over to the police.

"We work with the police. For instance, when we notice nationalist slogans on the walls we tell the police and they order them to be painted out." He spoke into his walkie-talkie, asking another car to check if wall slogans reported the day before had been erased. They were still there and the police were again notified.

The patrol was nevertheless nervous about being stopped by the police. As the van headed back through east Jerusalem, where police were out in strength, Mr Servetman pointed to the spot where a patrol had been stopped the day before. He hid his walkie-talkie and Mr Pollock put his Uzi out of sight.

The cars are gaining publicity for Kach as the election campaign gets under way, but Mr Servetman denied there was any connection. Nevertheless, Kach's direct action methods are proving attractive to many young voters, with polls showing that up to 20 per cent of serving soldiers support the party.

Mr Servetman, who has been an activist for 12 of his 29 years, said the Palestinian uprising was certain to give political power to the movement "because people can now see that what we said years ago is coming true". The demographic danger was that Arabs would outnumber Jews.

"If you use a stick and a gun you get a solution to the Arab problem for five minutes, but we want a solution that will last for 50 years and more. You can beat them up or shoot them but it won't stop the problem. The only solution is to remove the Arabs from Israel, first from the territories and then from the state of Israel itself."

It was no solution for Israel to leave the occupied territories. "We are obligated to hold these territories which were given to us by God. It is a great obligation for us to settle and to live in these territories. The Palestinians can have their own state. They can have it anywhere they like except in the land of Israel."

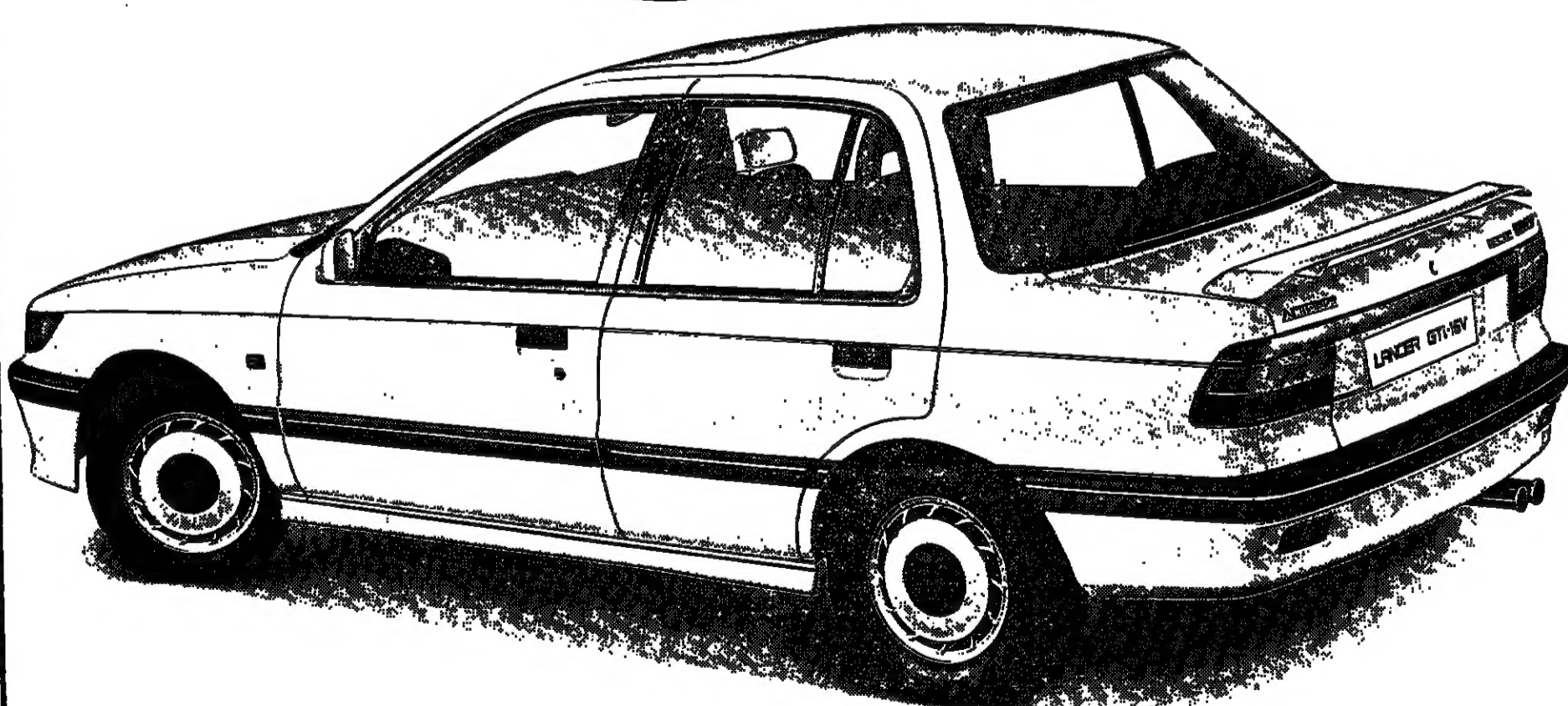
"Five-year-old kids in the refugee camps in the territories say they want to go back home and by that they mean Haifa. That is their home, I understand that, but I am not going to help them go there."

"I don't have anything personal against Arabs. There are many Arabs who are nicer than a lot of Jews. But that is not the point. They must be removed because they are a danger to the state of Israel."

"I understand the Arabs. It is natural for them to support the PLO and to try to kill our people. If I were an Arab I would do the same thing. I do not disagree with that. That is why they have to be removed," he said.

● **AMMAN:** Jordan cancelled a £760 million development plan for the occupied territories yesterday as part of a drive by King Hussein to give the PLO greater responsibility (AP reports). State radio emphasized that Jordan would continue its "national role as a confrontation state and a prime party in the Arab-Israeli conflict."

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# British diplomat in peace talks with Iran and Iraq

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Sir Crispin Tickell, Britain's permanent representative to the United Nations, yesterday held talks in New York with the foreign ministers of both Iran and Iraq on diplomatic efforts to bring about a Gulf War ceasefire.

Both men asked separately to see him, because of Britain's leading role in bringing about Security Council Resolution 598, which is the basis of current peace hopes.

Britain was responsible for much of the drafting of the original resolution and for some of the diplomacy which achieved unanimity within the Security Council to pass it a year ago. It called for a ceasefire and set out steps leading to full peace.

The meeting between Sir Crispin and Dr Ali Akbar Velayati, the Iranian Foreign Minister, was the first high-level contact between Tehran and London since a serious row between the countries a year ago. Though ties were not broken, all but one of Iran's diplomats in London were expelled and all British envoys in Tehran withdrawn.

But an agreement earlier this month that both countries would compensate each other for damage to each other's embassies opened the prospect of better relations.

Sir Crispin urged Dr Velayati to release Mr Roger Cooper and Mr Nicholas Nicola, two British prisoners held in Tehran, and said this could lead to better relations between the two countries. Sir

Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, has this week been considering whether to send a British diplomat to man the empty embassy in Tehran, but has decided to wait for a further sign from Iran.

Whitehall sources said last night that Sir Crispin's meeting with Dr Velayati did not of itself change the position, but was the first opportunity Britain had had to put its case at a high level.

Sir Crispin also had a meeting with Mr Tariq Aziz, the Iraqi Foreign Minister. The meetings came during a pause in diplomatic moves at the United Nations.

Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, suspended his meetings with the two foreign ministers to study what he called "helpful comments" by

Iran on his ceasefire plans. But after seven days of heavy fighting, men were still dying and being wounded in the thousands, according to both sides. Iran said that Iraqi and Iranian opposition forces had "sustained over 4,000 casualties in two days of battles Wednesday and early Thursday" in the area around Islamabad-Gharb, an Iranian town on the central front which has been the main focus of fighting this week.

On the southern front, north of Khorramshahr, Iran said that it killed or wounded at least 1,500 Iraqis on Wednesday morning.

This followed a claim by the Iraq-based Mujahedin Khalq, whose National Liberation Army (NLA) has led attacks this week, that 40,000 Iraqis had been killed or wounded.

The fighting was as unrelenting as ever yesterday, with Iran launching an early-morning counter-attack in the Islamabad-Gharb area. It claimed its troops had "inflicted heavy casualties and losses on enemy troops".

Earlier in the week, Iraq denied it was involved in the NLA's attack in the area, and said its forces would withdraw from Iranian territory. Yesterday it said they had begun evacuating Sarbeh, 60 miles inside Iran. But the distinction between the NLA and Iraqi forces is not accepted by Tehran, and is seen as a ruse by some Western diplomats.

The official Iranian news agency said that Iranian airforce jets and army helicopters bombed and strafed Iraqi troops and armour. At sea, there was a report of the first naval action since Iran accepted Resolution 598. A Kuwaiti official was quoted as saying that three Egyptian fishermen were killed when Iranian gunboats fired at Kuwaiti boats on Wednesday.

An editorial comment by the Iranian agency implied that the NLA-Iraqi offensive had proved a spur to Iranian military recruitment.

But its stirring images of patriotism could not dispel the military reality that Iran was on the defensive. And despite the Secretary-General's optimism about the ceasefire prospects, statements by Mr Aziz suggested that Baghdad was in no hurry to stop the war.

## Cash crisis at the UN

From Christopher Thomas, New York

The United Nations says it will run out of money by the end of October. If it has to send 250 observers to an Iran-Iraq peace deal it will be out of cash even earlier.

The financial plight of the UN is nothing new, but times are changing after a decade of torpor and drift. World leaders suddenly seem to have rediscovered it as a peacemaker and peacekeeper.

Peace negotiations with the foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq at the UN have brought

the organization back into the international spotlight. But it is also in demand to settle other disputes.

The "reawakening" of the UN, as senior officials like to describe it, comes at a time when its financial crisis has never been greater. The United States, in particular, is almost always behind in settling its annual dues. "We are not asking for extra money," a UN official said. "All we are asking is that delinquent nations pay up."

## Jackson in dispute over hostages

From Michael Binyon, Washington

The Rev Jesse Jackson, to the exasperation of the US State Department and the embarrassment of Mr Michael Dukakis, the Democrats' presidential candidate, is attempting to play a role in the most sensitive national issue — the freeing of the American hostages in Lebanon.

Through intermediaries, Mr Jackson is trying to arrange a meeting with Dr Ali Akbar Velayati, the Foreign Minister of Iran, who is in New York for talks on ending Tehran's war with Iraq. The black leader has not spoken to him directly, but has put out feelers through Arab diplomats.

Mr Jackson, who has played

a personal role in securing the release of a captured US airman from Syria and political prisoners in Cuba, told *The New York Times*: "I have continuously expressed my interest in doing whatever I could to make a humanitarian appeal to gain release of the Americans held hostage."

He added: "Humanitarian appeals always help. They penetrate deeper than political trade-offs."

The State Department is dismayed at Mr Jackson's move to bring himself into the delicate attempts to start negotiations between the Americans and Iran. An official declared: "We generally dis-

courage private individuals from trying to conduct foreign policy. It usually does not work, and it sometimes complicates things."

Another said that Mr Jackson was free to talk to whom-ever he wants, as were the Iranians. But he added: "Jesse Jackson is not going to be used as any type of channel by the US Government."

Vice-President George Bush was quick to condemn Mr Jackson's intervention, saying: "We're talking about very sensitive foreign policy. The Administration is empowered to conduct negotiations at the United Nations. We don't need any loose cannons rolling

around on the deck." His campaign for the White House is certain to exploit the incident, which it will portray as irresponsible meddling in foreign policy.

Mr Dukakis, who has taken a middle-of-the-road, low-key position on foreign affairs, will also be embarrassed, and will distance himself from Mr Jackson's move. One aide said: "As a matter of general policy, Governor Dukakis has said that he does not favour private citizens independently conducting foreign policy."

But Mr Jackson insisted that his efforts to talk to Dr Velayati were not connected with the Dukakis campaign.

## Arson destroys Mandela house

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg



Mrs Mandela arriving at her office in Soweto yesterday with her daughter and grandchild.

The Soweto home of Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, was left a blackened and smoking shell yesterday after a mob of schoolchildren set fire to it. There was no one in the house at the time.

A police spokesman said that the students first threw stones at the house, a small bungalow in the Orlando West district of Soweto, and then emptied cans of petrol through the smashed windows and set it alight. The attack occurred around noon.

Witnesses said some of the students wore the uniform of a Soweto high school. Other sources said pupils at the school had been involved in a fight the previous day with members of Mrs Mandela's personal entourage of black youths, known as the Mandela United Football Club.

Members of the club, made up of militants who style themselves "comrades", have acquired a reputation for throwing their weight around and are by no means universally popular in Soweto.

Mrs Mandela has built a large new mansion for herself and her family. It is a cause of controversy in Soweto because of its ostentatious luxury.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Pan Africanist Congress, an ANC splinter group, has confirmed in Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital, that its members were involved in a exchange of fire with police in the south-western Transvaal last week-end. Four insurgents were killed and 12 policemen wounded in the incident.

## Pretoria halts press registration

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

State of emergency regulations requiring freelance journalists to register with the Government by the end of this month have been temporarily suspended, Mr Stoffel Botha, the Minister of Home Affairs, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He said the decision had been taken because of "practical considerations" and pending further investigation of the matter, but added: "The principle of the problem addressed in Regulation 11 (which requires registration) remains a matter of grave concern for the Government."

Journalists' organizations, and political, church and labour groups in South Africa

and abroad have said anyone who registered could be considered a government agent.

The International Press Institute has protested to President Botha that the measure increases the "already deplorable degree of control over the media". The regulation was promulgated on June 10 when the state of emergency was renewed for a third year.

It required anyone acting as a news agency to register with the Department of Home Affairs by July 31 or shut down. Defiance would be punished by fines of up to 10,000 rand (£2,270), or 10 years' imprisonment.

It defined as a news agency

anyone involved in the "gathering, preparation, compilation, recording, processing or production of news material regarding events in the republic and the supplying of such material to a person for publication". Only journalists employed by the main news agencies, such as Reuters, or exclusively by one publication or broadcasting station, were to be exempted.

However, the net was so wide that it appeared to media lawyers that public relations firms and even chambers of commerce which distribute press hand-outs would be required to register.

A further complication

arose a few days ago when a senior government official stated that the regulation also applied to all of South Africa's main newspapers because they acted as news agencies by supplying material to other publications in their groups. Mr Botha subsequently said it was never his intention to demand the registration of "mainstream" newspapers, but his legal advisers would investigate the matter.

Journalists in Cape Town mounted picket protests against registration during the rush hours yesterday. "We don't want the regulations amended, we want them scrapped," one of them said.

### WORLD ROUNDUP

## Kremlin passes anti-protest law

Moscow (AFP) — The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Union's highest legislative body, approved legislation yesterday allowing authorities throughout the country to prohibit public demonstrations, *Izvestia* said.

Observers said the measures, similar to those already in effect in a number of large cities, were designed to provide legal justification for official rejection of applications to demonstrate by dissident groups. They would not apply to meetings of workers' collectives and social organizations. The laws also allow Soviet authorities either to ban or to reschedule demonstrations if their aim contradicts the Constitution or if they are seen as a threat to public order.

## US Aids conviction

Washington — In the first case of its kind, an American soldier has been court-martialled and convicted of engaging in unprotected sexual relations after an Aids test proved positive (Michael Binyon writes). A military court in Sierra Vista, Arizona, sentenced him to a bad-conduct discharge, 60 days' confinement to barracks and the forfeiture of \$1,200 (about £700) in pay.

Private Adrian Morris was convicted of discrediting the Army after ignoring counselling that he take precautions before engaging in sexual activity. A military judge also convicted him of consensual sodomy with a male private in March, 1987, but acquitted him of aggravated assault against a female soldier.

## Chemical arms offer

Geneva — The US yesterday disclosed the location of its chemical weapons production centres, and accepted a Soviet proposal on developing inspection procedures for all chemical industries (Alan McGregor writes).

Mr Max Friedersdorf, the US delegate at the UN Disarmament Conference, said he hoped the disclosure would increase confidence in negotiations for a treaty banning chemical weapons. He urged other countries to reveal the sites of their production facilities and outline how these would be destroyed once a treaty came into force.

## Tail of two cities

Clamecy, France (AP) — A cat, who apparently preferred life in France, walked 620 miles from a town in West Germany to his former home, according to his former owner.

Mme Madeline Martinet said her cat, Gribouille, appeared on her doorstep on Sunday night after having been reported missing from his home in Reutlingen, near Stuttgart, nearly two years ago. Gribouille was two months old when Mme Martinet gave him away in July 1986 to her neighbour, who later moved to Reutlingen.

## Lini expels rival MPs

The South Pacific nation of Vanuatu plunged into political crisis yesterday when Father Walter Lini, the Prime Minister, expelled 18 opposition MPs from Parliament (Christopher Morris writes). This came after his dismissal of five rebel MPs of his own Vanuatu Party, including his political rival Mr Barak Sope.

In response to a call by Mr Sope for President Sokomanu to dismiss the Government, Mr Lini said the President did not have that power. Meanwhile, Mr Sope said that he was ready to form a coalition government.

## Delay for submarines

Ottawa — A decision on the design for Canada's proposed nuclear submarine fleet has been postponed (John Best writes). Mr Perrin Beatty, the Defence Minister, said a choice between Britain's Trafalgar class and France's Rubis-Amethyste has been delayed until at least next month. The decision was to have been taken by Cabinet no later than the end of July. There was immediate speculation that the delay means the decision has effectively been put off until after the next federal election, which could be held this autumn.

## Koch defence of UK role angers New York Irish

From Christopher Thomas, New York

New York's volatile Irish community is threatening to bar Mayor Edward Koch from next year's St Patrick's Day parade because of his defence of Britain's peace efforts in Northern Ireland.

He caused a storm of protest by saying at the end of a tour of Ireland that the British did not "deserve the castigation that many of us, myself included, have heaped upon them".

In his first day back at City Hall he refused to withdraw his comments, but he did temper them. "The British, while they have to be held responsible for 300 years of repression, are playing a positive role now," he said.

In London, Mrs Thatcher responded warmly yesterday to Mr Koch's change of heart. "I welcome Mayor Koch's remarks and admire his frankness in making them," she said in Parliament. "I'm glad he took the time to come to Northern Ireland with an open mind to see for himself what is happening on the ground. If more people (did so) we should have many others making similar remarks, which should be very good for all of us."

But Mr Peter King, the 1985 Grand Marshal of the 1985 St Patrick's Day parade, has written to the parade committee saying that Irish Americans were offended by Mr Koch's "pro-British statement, just as blacks had been offended by his attack on the Rev Jesse Jackson."

"He has antagonized the Irish community and Catholics with this outrageous turnabout in Northern Ireland," Mr King said. "It makes you wonder whether the stroke had more of an effect than the doctors thought," he added, referring to a minor stroke the Mayor suffered last year.

Officials of the parade committee said that while Mr Koch would probably not be banned from the parade, he might get a chilly reception. Mr Jim McNamara, the parade's spokesman, warned that the Mayor might be "booed off the avenue" whereas in the past he had "always got a warm and friendly ovation".

While attending a dedication for a Korean War memorial in Manhattan, Mr Koch was overheard discussing with Sir Crispin Tickell, the British Ambassador to the United Nations, the emotional reaction to his remarks.

"You cannot tell the truth," he was reported as saying. "Look what happened when I talked about Jesse Jackson."

Cardinal John O'Connor of New York, who returned on Wednesday from touring Ireland with Mr Koch on what was called a "peace pilgrimage", made it clear that he disagreed with the Mayor.

"I cannot imagine that there will be a lasting peace until all British troops have withdrawn," he said. Mr Koch was wrong in declaring that Britain was not an occupation force but a guardian of peace.

"That's been said since the time of Cromwell." It was time for Britain to announce a withdrawal timetable. He believed tensions had eased and Roman Catholics and Protestants could handle their differences themselves. He did not believe that there would be a bloodbath.

Mr Martin Galvin of the Irish Northern Aid Committee said: "To deny (that) the British rule in Ireland is colonial makes me feel the same as an American Jew would feel if someone denied there was a Holocaust after a brief meeting with a public official."

Leading article, page 15

### Man in the News

## Changing of the guard in Thailand leadership

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Cartoonists always depict General Chatichai Choonavan, who is about to become Prime Minister of Thailand, with a cigar in one hand and a drink in the other.

In fact, he gave up smoking six months ago after General Prem, the non-smoking, non-drinking bachelor Prime Minister, asked his ministers to stop smoking at Cabinet meetings as an example to the country.

General Chatichai, who is 66, complicated and says now he feels much fitter, though he does still drink, sometimes a bottle of cognac at one sitting.

The outgoing and incoming Prime Ministers are both retired army generals but could scarcely be more different.

General Chatichai is an ebullient, worldly man, the son of a field marshal. His Sino-Thai family is one of the richest in Thailand. General Prem, the son of a village people, is a shy, modest man who has not attracted enjoyed being Prime Minister.

General Prem reached the top of the army, but General

Chatichai gave up soldiering young to become a diplomat in Europe and the Americas. He first made his mark as Foreign Minister, playing an important part in the establishment of normal relations

community in Thailand still raise eyebrows, but once proved invaluable. During the global oil crisis in 1973 he went to visit China's Prime Minister, Chou En-lai, an old family friend, and came back with 50,000 tons of desperately needed oil at a "friendship" price.

General Chatichai has accepted the prime ministerial post with reluctance, because he says his predecessor is still the better man for the job.

He is not expected to change existing policies except possibly to give even more importance to economic growth. He believes wholeheartedly in entrepreneurial capitalism and enjoys his own immense wealth.

He and his wife are prominent in Bangkok high society and on holiday at their alpine mansion in Switzerland are well known members of the smartest set there.

General Chatichai once remarked: "I don't know why some of my friends go shopping in Singapore and Hong Kong when Zurich and Paris are so much better."

General Chatichai's links with China and the Chinese



### Efforts to revitalize relations with Australia

## Trade at centre of Thatcher talks with Hawke

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Mrs Thatcher starts a gruelling 12-day trip to the Middle East, Australia and South-East Asia today, aimed principally at revitalizing links between Britain and Australia as part of the bicentennial festivities.

She will visit five Australian cities in six days — Perth, Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane — and hold talks with Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister.

Much discussion of world trade is likely, with the Australians nervous of a trade scene dominated by the United States, Japan and the EEC and anxious to see agricultural subsidies cut. They are also keen to attract more British capital into building up export-oriented industry in Australia aimed at the Asian-Pacific basin.

The Australians are well pleased with Mrs Thatcher's

refugee camp on the Cambodian border and have talks with Prince Sihanouk, former leader of the tripartite coalition which opposes the Vietnam-backed regime in Phnom Penh. But while Prince Sihanouk is believed to be seeking to involve Britain in some multinational peace effort on Cambodia, Mrs Thatcher is understood to want no more than a "getting to know you" meeting.

Two years ago the two clashed at the Commonwealth summit meeting in London over whether to impose economic sanctions on South Africa. Mrs Thatcher won that battle. But on the eve of Mrs Thatcher's visit an unrepentant Mr Hawke declared: "I think that the things that

I've said about southern Africa have been proved correct. And that is that unless there is... overwhelming pressure brought on to South Africa... which there hasn't been — or that South Africa willingly... will come to the negotiating table with the blacks... you are just going to get a deterioration of the situation and that's certainly what is happening."

He went on: "The real tragedy is that your Mandelas, your Tutus, the present leadership of the ANC, Tambo — these people still want to see a South Africa in which the whites will have a part to play. But the time is running out for these leaders. The young militants want to smash everything. Now that, I think, is a tragedy."

Another difference with Mrs Thatcher is over Fiji. After last year's two military coups she did not want Fiji to

be expelled from the Commonwealth. That time she lost though Mr Hawke would now eventually like to see Fiji, now proclaimed a republic, become a member again, with all its population eventually protected in a new constitution.

Mr Hawke also intends to take Mrs Thatcher to task about the 106,000 British pensioners living in Australia whose pensions have been frozen since 1955. Under a reciprocal social security agreement the Australian Government has to top up their pensions to the level of those paid in Australia — at a cost of Aus\$100 million (£48.5 million) a year.

But Mr Hawke claimed that despite their differences, he likes Mrs Thatcher. "I think Margaret would say — as I certainly do — we get on well."

The Australian Prime Minister said he regards Mrs Thatcher's visit as very im-

portant. "There's a tendency among some people to play down the importance of the links we have with Britain... it is true that relations with Britain are not as dominant as they were... But they are still... a major source of our immigration, a major source of our investment, shared membership of the Commonwealth, cricket matches."

He dismissed suggestions that his Government had copied Thatcherite economic policies, saying his concept involved discussion and consensus. But he was careful to avoid any criticism of Thatcher policies.

At home Mr Hawke has more pressing problems, having promised Australia's original people of a land rights treaty by 1990. "We should remember the aboriginal people and the injustices that have occurred," he said.

Leading article, page 15



## New Zealand plans £800m asset sale to cut overseas debt

From Richard Long, Wellington

The New Zealand Government plans a massive NZ\$2 billion (£800 million) privatization programme to reduce its crippling overseas debt, Mr Roger Douglas, the Finance Minister, said in his Budget speech to Parliament last night.

In the long list of state-owned assets which he said were up for sale in the current financial year, Mr Douglas included such sacred cows as the Bank of New Zealand, Postbank and forestry assets.

His asset sales programme, widely opposed in the Labour Party, has already caused back-bench rumblings and threats by some Labour MPs to cross the floor of the House to oppose any sale of the Bank of New Zealand.

The Minister for State-owned Enterprises, Mr Richard Prebble, said outside Parliament later that the total list of assets up for disposal was actually worth up to \$9 billion. Mr Douglas agreed, but said the target for sales this year was \$2 billion. Sales would be "paced to the capacity of the market", he said.

Mr Douglas last year proposed a \$14 billion asset sales

programme over three years to reduce by one-third New Zealand's overseas debt. The debt stood at \$39.1 billion at March 31, with debt servicing costs absorbing 20 per cent of the Government's income.

Other assets up for sale include the New Zealand Shipping Corporation, the Tourist Hotel Corporation, which owns a string of tourist resorts, the business assets of the Tourist and Publicity Department, Government Property Services, which owns many of the Government's main properties, some central city railway assets and parts of the Rural Bank.

Mr Douglas was met with jeers from the opposition benches when he announced the programme.

"Continued state ownership of a hotel chain, banks, a shipping line, a property company and a tourist agency no longer furthers any of the Government's economic and social objectives," he said.

"The benefits of the sales programme will rapidly emerge. Businesses that have languished under indifferent state management systems will be freed to realize their

full potential. The nation will benefit from the proper utilization of the assets."

Mr Douglas said the country's national debt had to be reduced "on a scale that will really make a difference".

Air New Zealand was not mentioned in the Budget, although a share float of 25 per cent was proposed in last year's Budget.

It is known that Cabinet ministers have canvassed recently the prospect of a complete sell-off of the airline, with British Airways preferred as the new partner in a minority holding with a New Zealand company.

Mr Douglas forecast a budget surplus of \$2.26 billion after asset sales, compared with \$467 million in the year to last March 31. New Zealand's first surplus in 35 years. The sales will produce at least \$2 billion for debt repayment.

The financial deficit — the difference between the Government's operating income and expenditure — was \$1.4 billion, at 2.2 per cent of gross domestic product the same as last year. Mr Douglas also imposed tight spending curbs on government departments.

## Khmer Rouge stumbling block leaves the Vietnamese only 'half happy'

## Cambodia peace talks end with promise of more

From A Correspondent, Bogor

Ending 3½ days of peace talks at a hill resort of Bogor near Jakarta, the warring Cambodian factions have decided to continue the shaky peace process in the same framework at a later stage.

The participants have agreed to set up a working group of senior officials to consider specific aspects of the problem. The working group is supposed to complete its work by the end of the year and make recommendations on convening another meeting.

Closing the talks, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Alatas, who acted as chairman, declared that the talks had been frank, friendly and constructive, and that "all sides showed a willingness to try, to exert efforts to find areas of common ground".

However, the chairman's somewhat optimistic closing statement was clearly at odds with the feelings of some of the other participants. The Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, reiterated that he was only "half happy" with the outcome.

Certain Asian states, notably Singapore and Thailand, were also clearly disappointed,

complaining that nothing of substance was discussed. However, Indonesian Foreign Ministry officials said that both of these countries had always taken a hard line on Cambodia.

The last word at the talks was had by the representative of the Khmer Rouge, Mr Khieu Samphan. In his first public statement since the talks began, he lashed out at the Vietnamese, accusing them of "taking profit" from the meeting and "deceiving the international community".

Earlier in the week, Mr Thach had linked the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and the neutralization of the estimated 40,000 Khmer Rouge troops. The fact remains that the presence of the Khmer Rouge is an almost insurmountable obstacle on the road to peace.

The only ray of hope emerging from the talks was an agreement that the Prime Minister of the Vietnamese-backed Government in Phnom Penh, Mr Hun Sen, will hold another round of talks with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former head of the resistance coalition, in October.



An aide shading Mr Thach (left) and Mr Son Sann, a coalition leader, from the sun.

## Anniversary of accord

## Sri Lanka loses faith in role of Indian troops

From Vijitha Yapa, Colombo

The anniversary of the signing of the Indo-Sri Lankan accord is being observed today with both the majority Sinhalese and the minority Tamils seemingly united in not wanting the Indian troops to remain in Sri Lanka.

Officially there are 52,000 Indian troops in the Northern and Eastern provinces, although Indian analysts say the number is double that.

One of their tasks was to disarm the Tamil guerrillas fighting for a separate state. But, with nearly 600 soldiers dead, the Indians have found that having the fourth largest army in the world does not mean that the guerrillas, mainly of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), scare easily.

Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, Minister of National Security and Trade, said Sri Lanka had fulfilled its obligations under the accord. Sri Lankan troops were restricted to their barracks, an amnesty was granted to the guerrillas, legislation was passed for devolution, elections had been held to all the provincial councils except in the Northern and Eastern provinces, and Tamil guerrillas had been allowed to apply for registration as recognized political parties.

Even the most pro-Indian of the Cabinet ministers and the architect of the accord, Mr Gamini Disanayake, says that the peacekeeping force has not performed its functions well.

"One year after the accord, when the LTTE should be either conforming to the principles of the accord or eliminated as a militant factor, they are still able to defy the Indian Army," he said. Sri Lanka is committed to holding elections in the North and East, but it is the responsibility of India to bring about the condition for this, he said.

The arrival of the Indian troops also gave an excuse for the extremist Sinhalese party, the People's Liberation Front, to whip up feelings. It has committed more than 200 murders, mainly of officials of the ruling United National Party and Government. They

have called for a day of protest today and warned people to stay away from work.

The demands were sent through the postal system, which led the Government to take the unprecedented step of suspending the delivery of all letters for a week.

The Government also imposed a 24-hour curfew in two southern districts, Matara and Hambantota, to prevent violence after reports that the People's Liberation Front was planning demonstrations.

For President Jayewardene it is a decisive year. President-

Colombo — Fourteen Sinhalese farmers were hacked to death and two were seriously injured by guerrillas of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam at Echavelum Oya in the north-eastern district of Malaitiya (A Correspondent writes). The attack, while the farmers were peeling cinnamon, came after the Indian peacekeeping force imposed an 84-hour curfew in five districts, including Malaitiya.

tial elections have to be held between December 15 and January 15, although general election are not due until August next year.

Having won three of the four by-elections held this month, he is said to be keen to have the general election first. Observers feel that if his United National Party does not get an absolute majority at an early general election he will be able to manoeuvre the smaller parties into a coalition if he is still President.

But for him to contest a third term an amendment to the Constitution is necessary, which requires a two-thirds majority. So far, he has not revealed his plans.

The presence of the Indian troops will be a key factor in the elections and Mr Jayewardene would have preferred to go to the people claiming elections to provincial councils in the North and East had been held, the Tamil guerrillas had been disarmed, and Indian troops had begun to go home. But elections in the North and East seem a long way off.

## Shark death denial

Exmouth, Australia (AP) — A US sailor killed his wife by throwing her into shark-infested waters, a military prosecutor told an American court-martial. Petty Officer Charles Elmore, aged 26, is pleading his innocence at the first court-martial of an American in Australia since the Second World War.

## Leading story

Peking (Reuters) — Hundreds of people were hoaxed into buying the sensationalist tabloid *Boundless News* after vendors said Jiang Qing, Mao Tse-tung's jailed widow, had committed suicide.

## Carter ascent

Nairobi (Reuters) — Mr Jimmy Carter, aged 63, the former US President, will climb Kilimanjaro, at 19,340 ft Africa's highest mountain, next week with his wife, Rosalynn, Tanzanian tourism officials said.

## Shop bombing

Amritsar (AFP) — A bomb believed to have been planted by Sikh militants gutted two Punjab chemist shops and three medical laboratories.

## Baby sacrifice

Dhaka — A Bangladeshi woman axed her four-month-old daughter to death because she believed a sacrifice to God would free her family from poverty, a newspaper said.

## Police record

Peking (Reuters) — China said that its police illegally detained more than 30,000 people in 1987, and there were 202 cases of police raping, fatally beating or seriously abusing prisoners.

## Campus shut

Dhaka (Reuters) — Bangladesh closed Rajshahi University after at least 25 students were injured in fierce battles between rival political groups.

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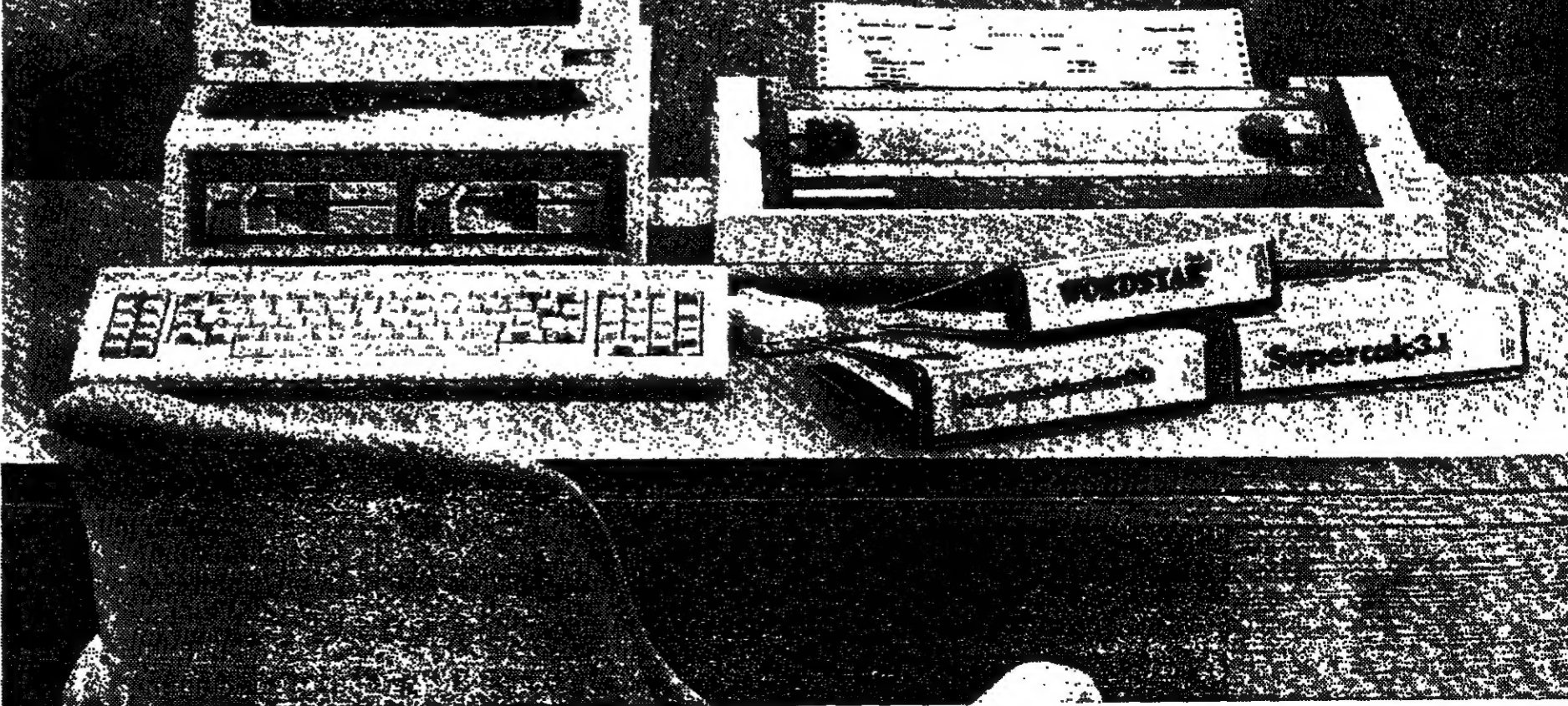
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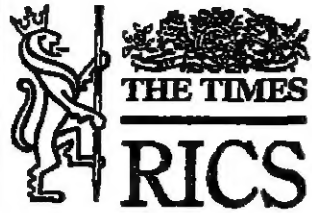
## SPECTRUM 1

## ELEVEN ON THE SHORT LIST

**A) Environmental:**  
Belaugh Broad restoration, Wrexham, North Wales (Broads Authority)  
Brynllys Farm organic management project (Mr and Mrs Gareth Rowlands)  
Esherow Country Park Braille Trail (Stockport Metropolitan Borough)  
Oban Rare Breeds Farm Park, Oban, Argyll (Miss Catherine Simpson)  
Upper Derwent Valley Management Plan, Peak District (Peak Park Joint Planning Board and Severn Trent Water Authority)

**B) Educational:**  
Boughton House Visitor Centre, Kettering, Northants (Duke of Buccleuch)  
Elen Valley Visitor Centre, Rhayader, Powys (Welsh Water Authority)  
Giant's Causeway Visitor Centre, Antrim, Northern Ireland (Moyle District Council)  
Kingsmill Hill Dawponds Project, near Lewes, Sussex (East Sussex County Council and North East Manor School)  
Sandwell Park Farm, West Bromwich (Sandwell Metropolitan Council)  
Willows and Wetlands Visitor Centre, Taunton, Somerset (Mr and Mrs C. Coats)

# Saving for the future



Judging *The Times*/RICS annual conservation awards never looked like an easy task. George Hill describes the hard choices that needed to be made

As our boat reached the middle of Belaugh Broad, the rain came on again in torrents. Perched on our open craft, which was nothing more than a scaled-up tin baking tray, we had no shelter from the deluge which hissed on the open water and the gnarled roots and branches of the alders which had gradually encroached on the Broad over the years, and had threatened to swallow it up altogether.

It was like a scene from *The African Queen*, only chillier. David Brewster, a conservation officer for the Broads Authority, dipped a plastic

bucket over the side, to show us the teeming population of water-fleas. On the Broads they are a sign that water which has been polluted by tourism and agriculture is beginning to come to life again.

The three of us were peering into these murky waters to judge the Broads Authority's entry for a prize in the 1988 Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors/*The Times* Conservation Awards. We visited 11 projects, ranging from the Sussex Downs to the Highlands and Northern Ireland.

My two fellow judges were Michael Wright, a former

editor of *Country Life*, who had been appointed to our judicial bench by the RICS, and Brigadier Tom Collins, nominated by the Association of County Councils, who is retiring from the team this year, and was perhaps the last officer in the British Army to have had his horse shot from under him on the field of battle (at Dunkirk).

The rescue of Belaugh Broad was potentially one of the most significant projects on our list. Pollution had reached a point where water-plants would scarcely grow and exercise their cleansing effects. Oozy mud saturated

with phosphates was building up at an increasing rate, and threatened soon to fill the shallow Broad altogether.

It was necessary to harness biology and local politics jointly, if the operation was to succeed. Before there could be any hope of reversing the pollution, the Anglian Water Board had to be persuaded to install equipment in the local sewage works to "strip" phosphates from their discharges. Only when the river Bure was clean was there any point in trying to remove the polluted mud from the Broad. The

mud was so soft that a suction dredger had to be used.

If the Belaugh experiment succeeds, the technique might be a pointer to the handling of other polluted waterways in Britain and abroad.

This is the 18th year of the awards, which were launched in 1971 as a result of European Heritage Year. Every year a particular theme is chosen — industrial reclamation, or conversion of buildings to new uses, or this year's theme of "Coast and Countryside". The rules stress the importance of value for money,

benefit to the community and success in tapping available sources of subsidy.

We had to apply these rules on equal terms, as far as we were able, to major local authority projects worth several millions, and private initiatives costing a hundredth as much.

The problem of scale caused us many headaches, and the problem of categories as many more. The awards were divided into two sections, educational and environmental. We soon found that most entrants were equally strong runners in both categories. Belaugh, a hauntingly secluded testing-ground hidden in an impenetrable

marshy shrubbery, was unusual in having only a small direct educational element. The educational theme was illustrated in an especially attractive way by another scheme which was in other ways very similar to Belaugh.

Northeast Manor School in Sussex, whose pupils are teenagers with dyslexia and related problems, developed a technique for restoring the traditional dewponds of the South Downs, many of which have silted up and vanished, along with their rich wildlife, since farmers began to use water-pipes to supply flocks.

In a model low-cost project, the school cleared two ponds on the South Downs Way, used by 120,000 walkers a year, and monitored the effects, making a real contribution to knowledge. The scheme is already attracting the attention of other landowners and may today prove more cost-effective than installing water-pipes.

Somewhere we had to make comparisons between a farm park near Oban, where rare breeds of farm animals are bred and displayed, and a Braille trail ingeniously laid out in a country park by the

metropolitan borough of Stockport, with tactile pointers and a cassette tape commentary, enabling blind visitors to explore safely and freely in the midst of rough terrain including deep canals and waterfalls.

A majestic but crumbling coach-house block at a stately home, Boughton House in Northamptonshire, had been saved from collapse with a heroic restoration scheme and turned into a natural history display. How were we to compare this £670,000 project with an enterprising but financially far more modest scheme

in Somerset, to open a 160-year-old willow farm to visitors as a craft display and natural history centre, helping keep it viable when similar concerns in the area have been forced to close?

As well as sending us to be drenched in the course of duty while admiring water-fleas in the Broads, and to scratch the bristly forehead of Oban's endearingly hideous Vietnamese pot-bellied pig, our quest also took us to a bicycle hire shop in the Peak District and scrambling over the slippery precipitous building-blocks of the Giant's Causeway, while inspecting a newly built visitor centre there.

Can a brand-new building qualify for a conservation award? We decided that it might, if the scheme enhanced public enjoyment and understanding of the landscape, as the terms of our brief stipulated. But was it good value, and how was it to be rated beside the bicycles, the pig and the water-fleas? From dilemmas such as these, we wrangled our way towards a decision on the prize-winners. When we eventually chose will be revealed to the world on September 12.

## A window on radiation

An ingenious way of estimating retrospectively exposure to natural radiation caused by radon has been worked out by Christer Samuelsson, of the University of Lund, Sweden. This development is important because, for most people, natural radon is the chief source of radiation exposure.

Radon, which is radioactive, is a colourless and odourless gas chemically related to helium and argon. It is formed naturally from the radioactive decay of uranium. Traces of the gas are found everywhere near ground-level, but it is most abundant above rock formations such as granite containing proportions of uranium.

Most radiation exposure arises in homes, where radon accumulations are greater if the ventilation is poor. During the past few years, there has been particular anxiety about the domestic exposure of tens of millions of people living in a broad belt in the eastern United States running north from southern Pennsylvania. The substantial emission of radon from the ground there is complicated by the standard design of houses, which are draught-proofed and unventilated.

Samuelsson's new technique will contribute powerfully to the understanding of the seriousness of radon exposure, now known from studies among uranium miners to cause lung cancer. The starting-point for his study is the observation that the radioactive decay of radon is followed by seven other decay steps producing various isotopes of lead and the unstable element polonium before ending at a stable isotope of lead, called lead 206.

Writing in *Nature* this week, Samuelsson describes how he has been able to detect one of the isotopes of polonium on the surfaces of pieces of glass such as window panes, and picture glass. Striking proof that radon pollution in principally indoors comes from measurements of a window pane from a Swedish house showing polonium on the inside

surface but not on the other.

Samuelsson says his technique will help surmount what is now regarded as the principle stumbling-block in assessing the dangers of radon pollution — that of estimating the total amount of radiation from this source to which people have been exposed. Window panes and other glass objects contain a record of radon exposure stretching back over decades because one of the polonium isotopes formed from radon (called polonium-214) is long-lasting — half of it disappears by radioactive decay every 22 years.

The new development is welcomed by researchers and the Radiological Protection Board (NRPB), who have been measuring domestic radon contamination in British dwellings for several years. In some sites in Britain, people are exposed to as much radiation this way as nuclear industry workers receive occupationally.

So far, the assessment of risk has been complicated by the time-lag between exposure to radiation and the appearance of tumours as well as by uncertainty about people's exposure to radon. NRPB estimates that 20,000 homes in Britain have enough radon to merit some kind of action. Most of these — about 13,000 — are in Devon and Cornwall. The cost of necessary building modifications is estimated at £10 million, but as many as 250,000 people could live in these houses in the next 50 years; 1,500 of them might lose their lives.

Samuelsson's technique for telling past radiation exposure would not be possible without improved techniques for counting the products of radioactive decay called alpha particles, and without the good luck that the long-lived polonium isotope of polonium eventually decays to a much shorter-lived isotope called polonium-210, whose decay products can be counted.

Henry Gee

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## SPECTRUM 2

## Going, going...but up or down?

Is your silver dinner plate or pewter tankard worth more or less than last year? As the sale rooms take their summer break, we present a plain man's guide to the ever-changing antiques market

**W**hy have Marilyn Monroe's cast-off garments increased ten thousand-fold in value within a year while John Wayne's shirt still sells for a niggardly £2,420, despite its special-effect bullet holes? Why have *netats* (the toggles with which Japanese gentlemen used to fasten their kimono) recovered their value, when *inros* (the counterweights at the other end) have become decidedly *de trop*?

Answers to such questions are not easily found in that elusive, seductive, wilful place called the art market. Objects up for auction are unique; they do not lend themselves, like bread or beef, to neat statistics. An object of quality touted around the market, for example, often becomes blighted and fails to sell.

Because they want to maintain confidence in the market, dealers and auctioneers concentrate on the good news, and the truth can be hard to find. Some trends, however, almost announce themselves.

The 1987 to 1988 market has expanded along with the lifestyle of its new collectors: that much-quoted family, the Yuppies. There has been a rise in jewellery and prestige-wear, like expensive wrist watches. There has been a rejection of inconvenient-sized objects which do not fit into the yuppie home. There is a clamour for common American cookie jars — but only those once owned by the Pop artist, Andy Warhol. Like Liberace's pianos — another auction success this year — the



Sarah Jane Checkland

ans have that vital charisma factor.

On the face of it, furniture has performed superbly — a better buy than South-east houses, it was said. But the market is more subtle than it seems. "Try rebasing to 1978 (making full allowance for the stock market crash), include transaction costs, and use a log scale," wrote Philip Chappell of London NW3 in a letter to *The Times*. "Suddenly equities look rather more interesting."

Specific market phenomena this season have included the fall of the dollar, lessening the American presence in certain areas, and the rise of the Yen, prompting the Japanese to expand their interest in Impressionism to include Art Nouveau (I will deal with pictures in another survey). Most momentous of all was the Stock Market crash of October 1987, which in the short term caused a distinct dip in success rates. When the smoke cleared, however, it looked as though investors saw antiques afresh, as "blue-chip" investments, and started transferring their funds into them accordingly.

By spring 1988, general confidence and the speculation that accompanies it had returned, although the market's underbelly of middle-range goods continued to falter.

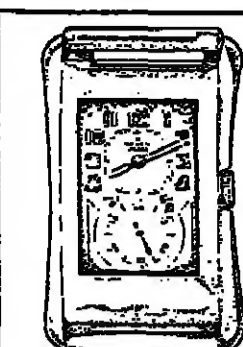
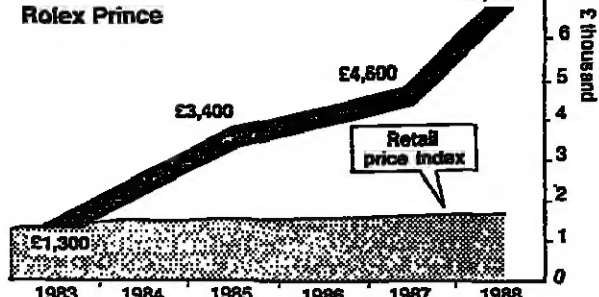
Art Nouveau, for example, a bandwagon on to which everyone has leapt recently, is showing signs of strain. "The Flute Player", a sculpture by Chiparus, fetched £17,000 last year but remained unsold this. But it is the market's vicissitudes that make it interesting. In the 1970s collectors would kill to buy Steingraves (silk pictures) or fairings (prizes presented at Bohemian fairs). Hardly anyone has heard of them today.

Christopher Weston, chairman of Phillips, believes in the Harpic Principle: "good prices flush out the goods". But the opposite can also happen. Because prices for cheap pewter are declining, people are holding on to their quality pewter.

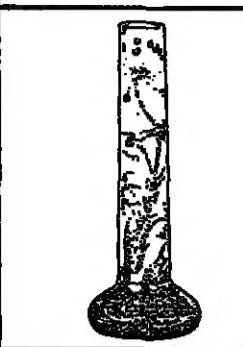
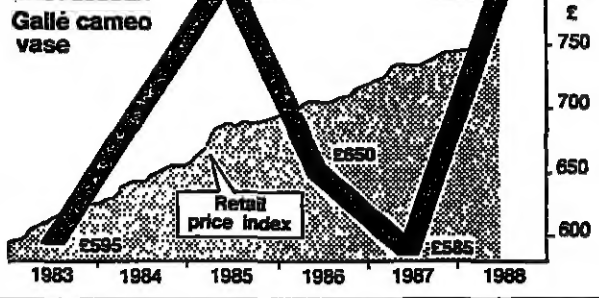
Two things seem certain. First, the new craze for selling treasure salvaged from the sea has proved too much of a gamble. The battered, once-waterlogged contents of HMS Invincible, salvaged off Portsmouth recently, totalled only £60,000 at Christie's South Kensington in March, hardly a jackpot price.

Second, the trade in tribal human heads appears to be at an end. After agitation from Survival International, the tribal rights campaigners, a fine Maori specimen was withdrawn from sale in May at Bonhams, as was Christie's

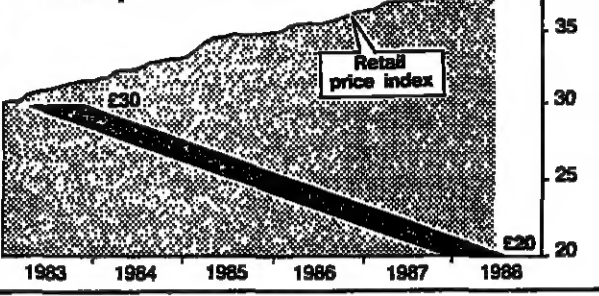
## THE WINNER, THE PLODDER, THE LOSER: A TALE OF THREE ANTIQUES

THE WINNER  
Rolex Prince

A two-colour 9-carat gold striped Rolex Prince wristwatch from the 1920s or 1930s. This is a new market, born from a reaction against quartz battery timepieces. "Things have been going extremely well. One wonders when it's going to stop," says Tina Miller of Sotheby's. The auction house started selling modern watches only five years ago, and has seen them eclipse grandfather's old pocket watch as a collectable. Other favourite brand names include Vacheron & Constantin, Audemars Piguet and Cartier, though watches made by the International Watch Company of Schaffhausen have not enjoyed a rise. The Rolex Prince shown left demonstrates the market performance of one mass-produced model.

THE PLODDER  
Gallé cameo vase

A Gallé cameo vase of circa 1900, mass-produced in a factory in Nancy, eastern France. Despite its apparently erratic progress on the chart, this example of "commercial" glassware designed by the Frenchman Emile Gallé (as distinct from his one-off "artistic" pieces) has been chugging along consistently over the years. Having rolled off the production line around 1900, with the factory-induced special effect of a cameo, it was popular in western households early this century, and the Japanese are collecting it today. Although commanding much higher prices, the "artistic" one-off pieces carry a much higher risk — 102 top quality examples were released on to the market, in June, to general dismay.

THE LOSER  
Victorian pewter tankard

A regular Victorian Victorian tankard, as used for many a pint of ale. Americans decorating their interiors liked pewter in the 1970s, according to Simon Bingham of Phillips, but since then it has suffered from the health food phase. The rumour that it can leave traces of itself on food or drink has put off buyers. Other categories in the doldrums include nine-inch diameter plates, which, like pewter, have slid in price from around £30 to around £20 over the last five years. Their larger fellows, the chargers, are stuck at around £150 to £200. Rare examples — particularly those with coronets on them — can still command good prices, but in general the market is quiet, and quality has not been forthcoming.

At a glance: a guide to what's moving where in the antiques world

**GOING UP**

**General furniture**  
Strong performers. Prices are pushed up by shortage of top goods. Best example: Regency bergère chair, up from £30 in 1988 to £2,000. Oak and walnut fell during 1986, but are now on an upsurge. Edwardian furniture especially if signed, has broken the £10,000 barrier. Even Victorian copies of earlier furniture have become desirable.

**Garden furniture**  
A preoccupation of up-market decorators. Lead garden urns now sell for £4,000.

**Dinky toys**  
After news that the company is starting production again in the Far East, prices have raced away. A 1934 Pickford's Van fetched £500 during the year.

**Jadeite jewellery**  
Fastest rising sector in the Oriental market, with prices doubling over the last two years. One necklace achieved the record price of £1 million against an estimate of £200,000.

**Swedish glass**  
Pieces from the 1930s rose sharply in this, the 75th anniversary year of the Orrefors glassworks. A vase by Edvin Ohrstrom made £86,360.

**Majolica**  
Pronounced "ma-yo-lica", and not to be confused with its British namesake (see "Going down"), this is Renaissance Italian earthenware, painted in colour on an opaque white base and doing well. In particular its sub-category, istoriated ware (plates which tell a story) have risen steeply over the last 20 years.

**Vincennes**  
Experimental soft paste porcelain from the French factory. In short supply.

## GOING DOWN

**Steiff teddy bears**  
Enjoyed a boom around 1986, particularly for those with rings in their ears. Now only the best get top prices, up to £2,000.

**Majolica**  
Pronounced "madge-olice", cheerfully vulgar Victorian pottery, in bright colours, and bizarre shapes. The peak came in 1984/5. All categories have now suffered a 20 to 50 per cent drop.

**German stoneware**  
Rhenish 17th-century pewter-mounted jugs have few admirers three centuries on. A model which fetched £900 in 1980, sold for £700 this year.

**Lacquer**  
Lacquer or wood boxes for medicines, which Japanese men used to dangle from their waists. Buyers have lost interest.

**Chinese ceramics**  
The Chinese export ware market appears to be fluctuating, due to a lack of American buyers. Tang dynasty pottery figures and early jade carvings: auction houses are offer-

## MONROE: FROM £1,725...



Sold, June 28, 1987, in New York: the white silk pyjama suit worn by Marilyn Monroe in *The Seven Year Itch*

## TO £7,150...



Sold, February 11, 1988: the blouse worn by Monroe in *Bus Stop* (modelled, left). And on May 5 almost £20,000 was paid for the dress (right) she wore in *Some Like It Hot*

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## FRIDAY PAGE



Keith Best: "It's the profession I valued, which I was proud to represent. And to think I've been found wanting. That eats you away, like cancer"

## Paying the Best price

Keith Best has lost one career, maybe two.

He tells Catherine Bennett why life is unfair

"Happy the man who has nothing at all, because he has nothing to lose," says Keith Best, the former Conservative MP, whose descent from eminence into ignominy continued yesterday when, it is believed, he was disbarred at a disciplinary hearing of the Bar Council.

Best says he is bound by regulations of the Bar Council not to make any comment on yesterday's hearing, but before it took place he said that being disbarred would mean "you can write off the last 20 years of my life professionally". He is now appealing against yesterday's verdict.

After 15 months in which he has surrendered his parliamentary career, spent a week in Brixton gaol, failed in an appeal against conviction, and acquired a criminal record, Best's Bar qualification had become the most important thing left to him. "It's the profession I valued, which I was proud to represent," he said before the hearing. "And to think I've been found wanting. That eats you away, like cancer... and I haven't even touched on the loss of my parliamentary life. I go to bed dreaming about it, and I wake up thinking about it." Nor has Best touched on his loss of weekends with the Territorial Army, the Army Board has yet to decide on his future as a major in the Commando Forces, the one honourable qualification left on writing paper from which he has already Tipped-Exed the letters "MP".

It is now almost four years since Best committed the crime which has left him without employment and with little prospect of finding any. When the British Telecom shares were issued before privatization, he was one of the 4,400 people later discovered to have made suspect multiple

applications. Best applied six times, using variations of his own name. The application form did not state that only one application should be made; and, although a page in the accompanying prospectus did so, it merely added that multiple applications were liable to be rejected, or aggregated.

His several ownerships were detected three years later by a researcher, whose revelations in *Labour Research*, a periodical, led to a national scandal in March 1987. Best resigned his seat of Ynys Môn (formerly

barrister and officer, Best could only admit that "obviously I convicted myself of foolishness of the first order". Last September, Best's was one of only 11 prosecutions arising from the Telecom share issue. He pointed out that none of the other defendants, all professional men, had made fewer than 20 applications, all in fictitious names, and all were punished with a fine. He was sentenced to four months in prison and removed in his three-piece suit, handcuffed to a police officer, to Brixton gaol.

**'Do people expect me to commit suicide? How far are you meant to go?'**

Angley, and was later investigated, by the Fraud Squad.

In a voice which has a permanently plaintive note to it, Best still denied having behaved dishonestly. "It was standard practice to make multiple applications in previous issues. No body had ever hinted at the fact that it was an unlawful activity - and no one had ever been prosecuted for it..."

For a few shares I'm hardly likely to throw away my parliamentary seat when I love the island so much, my profession, my Territorial Army - am I going to smash my life for a few shares? To those who consider multiple applications to be greedy and unfair, whether criminal or not, and an activity absolutely unworthy of an MP,

After five days in prison Best's sentence was quashed, and replaced with an increased fine. He returned to his widowed mother's house in Sussex, a cheerful, chintzy place with sheepskin rugs and Royal Doulton figures.

As a conscientious day-boy at Brighton College, he had been uncertain what to do until his father, who had worked in a bank, suggested a law degree, and Keith went up to Keble College, Oxford. A lonely young barrister, he joined the Young Conservatives and discovered the allure of "public service". Within three years he had become a Brighton councillor, within six he had wrested the Angley seat from Labour in the biggest winning swing of the 1979 election.

## A problem aired, a syndrome shared

Carol and Tony have been married for five years and have three children. She is white and he is black. Her dad came to the wedding but does not approve of mixed marriages and does not want much to do with Tony. When accused of racism he does not demur. "What's the difference between being racist or tribal?" he asks. Tony has finally run out of patience with his father-in-law. Next month, there is an important family occasion and Tony has drawn the blankets. "It's your family or me," he tells Carol.



BARBARA AMIEL

He has also told the television cameras and tonight at 6.30pm on ITV the couple's problem is the basis of the second programme in the new series *Family Affairs*. This is the television show that, as the announcer says, "features real people caught up in family tensions". On hand is therapist Philip Hodson, who offers insightful observations as the couple exchange accusations. "Hands up those who think Tony should tolerate the situation," says the host, Mike Smith, to the studio audience. The hands go up and I won't ruin your cup of tea by telling you who wins.

The ground for this sort of programme was initially broken by Thames Television which is now into its third season of *A Problem Aired*. This is a late-night version, in which people talk out their problems without an audience and in a less adversarial context. I first stumbled across the show when, at about 12.30am, I discovered Karen and Bob sitting on a sofa. Bob was a lot of a chap, about 26 and as appealing as a sack of flour. Karen, his 18-year-old wife, was an exquisite brunette. Before I turned on the sound, I knew what their problem was. Turns out I was right. Karen insisted on seeing her old boyfriend and Bob was upset. "It makes you feel insecure, doesn't it Bob?" said the concerned psychoanalyst called Dr Rosen. Bob nodded. "Your parents rejected you and you see Karen doing it to you all over again, don't you Bob?"

"Yes," he whispered, although I could not help thinking that this thought might not have occurred to him without helpful Dr Rosen. Karen just sat there, her black hair swept up into a cascading ponytail and her full red lips pouting. "Try hugging him," Dr Rosen told Karen, a bit cynically, I thought.

What are we to make of these programmes? When I spoke to Tony Moss, the series producer of *Family Affairs*, he was very bullish. "These are the real problems in life," he said. "People don't talk about the INF treaty in the cafeteria, but everyone's taking sides on these shows." Moss thinks

that the British public are far less sensitive about appearing on television than critics believed. "My partner in life is a psychoanalyst, and one of the things she said early on is that it's a good thing to argue. That's the only way they can make a breakthrough and say what they've bottled up."

Whether or not they have kept their problems bottled up, the interviewees on both shows certainly seem to have broken through to the vocabulary of the age. They understand and are "in crisis" and talk about their "denial" of feelings and how they "cope".

When Nathalie, the 38-year-old graphic designer who is subject to temper attacks who appeared on *A Problem Aired* and was asked about her lack of success in relationships, she replied in best psychobabble:

"I was transfixed by the horror of it all. Then, reflecting on the unhappy people that go on to these shows, I could only remind myself of the basic point. There is nothing wrong with their problems, but there is something very amiss with the society that encourages a syndrome in which we all travel towards dependency, whether social, financial or emotional."

## Mothers who work

From Francis Steiner, Deddington, Oxfordshire

**TALKBACK**

I do not know whether the phrase in Betty Jermyn's interesting article on school governors, ("The ruling class", Wednesday Page, July 13) in which she explains the choice of certain magazines by the DES, is the department's or her own. But whoever wrote

it, the idea of "mothers who may not be working, particularly if they have young children" does not make sense. Virtually all mothers, and those with young children especially, work, and usually work very hard. What the

writer of this ill-advised phrase clearly meant was mothers not going out to paid work, but it is time people realized that there are in reality few "non-working wives" and practically no non-working mothers. It is also high time that the usage which confines the word "work" to painful employment outside the home was scrapped.

## Cataloguing the labours of love

How an assistant keeper of the Public Records Office uncovered a political love story and a singular marriage

Shortly after Jane Cox joined the Public Records Office as assistant keeper she became pregnant. Her employers then decided that she was not worth training and gave her a roomful of boxes to catalogue instead. They contained the papers of Ramsay MacDonald.

Twenty years later, the love letters she found among the boxes (from MacDonald, the illegitimate son of a Scottish peasant, and Margaret Gladstone, the young Kensington lady with a social conscience who was to become his wife) form a book, *A Singular Marriage*, which Cox has

edited and which reveals an extraordinary love story. Despite coming from opposite extremes of the social and economic spectrum, Margaret and Ramsay fused so perfectly and adored each other so completely that their life together, according to their youngest daughter, Sheila, was one of "radiant love, comradeship and achievement".

The book has been something of a mission for Cox, now 46 and a principal assistant keeper at the PRO. At the time of her discovery, Cox's knowledge of Britain's first Labour prime minister ex-

tended no further than the popular view that he had betrayed his party in 1931 by cutting National Insurance benefits and heading a coalition Government in order to save the country from financial disaster. But the image of him that emerged from his letters was of a loving, witty husband committed to his family and his political beliefs.

"I just couldn't bear the way this delightful man had been so misjudged by history," Cox says. "I became terribly engrossed in it."

Even so, it was a long time before she got round to squeezing their love letters into a book. "I had my children, divorced, remarried (to a colleague) and time passed and it was just lurking in the back of my mind." After spending three years organising the 1986 Donaghy Exhibition she wondered what she would do to keep going; then she remembered the MacDonalds.

The book chronicles Ramsay and Margaret's relationship from their first meeting, when Margaret volunteered to help the fervent young agitator who was to help found Britain's Labour movement, through her marriage proposal to him on the steps of the British Museum, the birth of their six children, and their numerous triumphs and disasters, both personal and public.

As he trod the lonely campaign trail, the outwardly cold and prickly Ramsay would write to Margaret, sometimes twice, even three times a day, filling his letters - as she did here - with intimate badinage and personal trivia. "Now all love & kisses & blessings & nighties..." he signed off after five years of marriage.



For the record: Jane Cox, editor of the MacDonalds letters

Cox joined the PRO after reading history at London University and marrying a fellow student when she was 23. It was the time of the genealogy boom, which inspired her to write a do-it-yourself guide to ancestor tracing. Her only other attempt to find work had ended abruptly when, in search of a holiday job, she had failed Woolworth's entrance exam. Calculating the cost of half a dozen hostesses at teppanycuisinery each proved to be quite beyond her.

Reading through the MacDonald papers, Cox was greatly affected by the death of their fourth child, David, at the age of six. "They were so restrained and so brave and so terribly hurt."

Margaret did not live to see her husband become prime minister. She died, aged 41, shortly after David's death. "At a single blow," wrote their son Malcolm, "my father was transported from infinite happiness to inconceivable sadness".

Sally Brompton

*A Singular Marriage: A Labour Love Story in Letters and Diaries, edited by Jane Cox (Harrop, £14.95)*

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# PARLIAMENT

## Identity card call is resisted

Pressure from MPs for a system of identity cards to be introduced in Northern Ireland was resisted by Mr Ian Stewart, who was answering his first Commons question time as Minister of State, Northern Ireland.

He said that there were no plans at present to introduce such a system, although the matter was reviewed regularly with the security services. "We would need to be persuaded that the advantages clearly outweighed the disadvantages before we incurred not only the cost and administrative problems but also the difficulties in enforcement."

Mr Anthony Favell (Stockport, C) said that it would be helpful to the security forces, who themselves had to carry identity cards, if after a terrorist atrocity they could readily identify whether people stopped at road blocks were local, from another part of the province or even from over the border.

Mr Stewart said that the security forces in Northern Ireland already had powers under the emergency powers legislation to establish identity.

Mr William Ross (London, Lib) said that if there could be a card to identify under-age drinkers and football hooligans, surely there was no reason why there should not be an ID-card system in Northern Ireland and throughout the UK.

Mr Stewart said that this was not a simple issue. There were many questions involved in matters of implementation and enforcement.

Mr James Kilfedder (Down North, DUP) said that such a system could be linked, as in other countries, with social security.

Mr Stewart: We do keep this under review.

## Kinnock attacks Thatcher record on trade balance

Mr Neil Kinnock attacked the Government's record on the balance of trade, taunting Mrs Margaret Thatcher that she called one month's large deficit a freak and four months' a success.

In the last session of Prime Minister's questions before the summer recess, the subject was first raised by Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, Lab), who asked Mrs Thatcher for one of the list of up-to-date excuses for the latest appalling trade figures, which showed how fragile the economic recovery was (Conservative interruptions).

Was the Prime Minister at all concerned that these trade figures would give further ammunition to her dear and close friend Mr Edward Heath in his criticism of the Government? Mr Heath was, after all, only trying to help her.

Mrs Thatcher: The present current-account deficit is being reduced by the balance of payments deficit of more than £1 billion for February was a freak?

Mr Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition: Does the Prime Minister recall that four months ago she told me that the balance of payments deficit of more than £1 billion for February was a freak?

Mr Kinnock: There was a change in the Common Market, about how imports and exports are counted (Labour laughter). Of course I don't expect him to know the evidence. It affected us all. On the first quarter's balance

### PRIME MINISTER

There have now been four such deficits in six successive months. Were they all freaks or proof of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's brilliance (Labour cheers)?

Mrs Thatcher: I think that if he had read the Chancellor's speech to the Institute of Economic Affairs he would have learnt the answer given previously to Mr Winnick, who I think pre-empted his question.

Yes, there has been a deficit on current account, partly accounted for by very high investment in this country, which has always been wanting, by very high growth, and a number of

● How is it that if one month's deficit is a freak, four months' deficits are a success? ●

semi-fabricated components coming in.

I agree we have to get down some of the demand. The measures we are taking to get down inflation are the measures I hope will also deal with the current account.

Mr Kinnock: She speaks of success. How does she arrive at the conclusion that if one month's deficit is a freak, four months' such deficits are a success?

Mrs Thatcher: There was a change in the Common Market, about how imports and exports are counted (Labour laughter). Of course I don't expect him to know the evidence. It affected us all. On the first quarter's balance

of payments - and we now have the second quarter - there was a deficit, but there was a positive balancing factor, which was more than the deficit.

Mr David Steel, rising to cheer to ask his last question as joint leader of the SLD, said: Such enthusiasm is rare, but I ask the Prime Minister whether during the summer recess, she will ponder on the fact that throughout her premiership, the Government has enjoyed the unprecedented benefits of the income from North Sea oil, yet throughout she has told the country that it must endure higher unemployment, curtailment in health and education and growth in poverty, all to make sacrifices for economic recovery.

Is the expected trade deficit of £10 billion by the end of the year evidence of that recovery (Opposition cheers)?

Mrs Thatcher: The evidence of the recovery is the country is at a higher standard of living, greater enterprise, greater profits and greater export volumes.

Having heard what he has to say, I can understand why the Liberal Party is at last selling off the family steel (laughter).

Mr Derek Fatchett (Leeds Central, Lab): Is she saying that it does not matter how great the deficit becomes?

Mrs Thatcher: No. We are not complacent about it in any way (Labour laughter). There is a great budget surplus and a balance which is not a cost to the public sector.

Private sector finances showed a readiness by outside investors to invest in the United Kingdom. She would have thought that the Labour Party would have been in favour of higher investment in industry.



The Prime Minister should make time before she leaves for Australia tomorrow to meet Mr Kinnock and give him a little training to guard against possible long-term unemployment. Mr Norman Tebbit, the former Cabinet minister, was picking up an answer from Mrs Thatcher on the importance for the skills of workers of the

Government's job training scheme to put his point. He said that it was important both to her and the Government that Mr Kinnock should continue to keep his job. Mrs Thatcher rejected the idea, but in turn suggested that Mr Tebbit might himself take on that task. "He can probably give him a bit of advice", she added.

## Cricket 'must fend for itself'

Despite poor performances by the England cricketers in recent matches, Mr John Wakeham, the Leader of the Commons, rejected suggestions that he should do so as a cricket enthusiast.

He said that, although he had been at school with Mr Peter May, the chairman of the England selectors, he felt that he had enough to do without getting involved in Mr May's job.

His comments came in response to questions from Conservative MPs seeking a debate on the state of English cricket.

Mr James Hill (Southampton, Test, C) spoke of a most serious situation in schools where cricket was mostly ignored, and Mr Harry Greenwood (Ealing North, C) said that cricket should be included in the national curriculum set up by the Education Reform Bill.

## Gazumping criticized

Mrs Thatcher welcomed the move by groups of estate agents to draw up a code of practice when Mr Richard Page (South West Hertfordshire, C) complained that, with the increase in house prices, there had been gazumping and behaviour by sellers and estate agents that was less than ethical.

He asked the Prime Minister to consider introducing legislation to bring the law of England more into line with that of Scotland, or to introduce a code of practice.

Mrs Thatcher: Pre-negotiated groups of estate agents are getting together to try to formulate a code of practice. That is welcome news.

I hope that it will be successful, but so far we had not thought of making it statutory.

## TV delay is denied

Mr John Wakeham, Leader of the House, told MPs that he could not give a date for the introduction of television cameras into the Commons. But they would be there as soon as possible.

He denied a suggestion from Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab) that the committee considering the arrangements for the television experiment had been dragging its feet.

There was no delay on the part of the committee (of which he is chairman) in trying to deal with complex issues.

## Ordnance contracts

The Ministry of Defence has reached agreement, subject to final contracts, with Royal Ordnance for that company to supply about 80 per cent of the ministry's requirements for specified explosives, propellants and ammunition at annually reducing prices until March 31, 1993.

Mr Timothy Salisbury, Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, said in a written reply that the cumulative value of the contracts was about £400 million.

## Road signs review

The Department of Transport is to consult local authorities and other interested parties about revising the regulations governing road signs. Mr Peter Bottomley, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said in a written reply. It was hoped to introduce new regulations by the autumn of next year.

## Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Summer recess debates on various topics. Lords (11): Debate on White Paper on reform of the Official Secrets Act.

## Private bids sought for new Severn crossing

The Government had decided to give the private sector an important opportunity to participate in providing the second crossing of the River Severn. Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, told MPs in a statement.

He also announced that tolls for the present bridge would be increased to £1 for cars and £2 for lorries with effect from September 1, next year.

The statement was condemned by the Opposition as an attempt to dampen down anger at the doubling of the tolls and the abandoning of any possibility of a free estuarial crossing.

Mr Channon said that the Severn Bridge was important to Wales and to economic development on both sides of the estuary. That was why in July 1986 the Government had announced that a second crossing would be built at the English Stones.

Essential geo-technical and hydrological surveys were being carried out urgently and would

be completed early next year. As soon as possible after that, he would be publishing guidelines and inviting bids to build the new bridge.

Promoters would be asked to submit proposals on two bases: to design and build the new bridge and to finance and operate it in conjunction with the existing bridge; or to design and build it with the Government responsible for funding and operation.

In either case, the costs would be recovered through tolls. Promoters would be asked to indicate possible completion dates and the toll levels associated with them. Whichever option was chosen, legislation would be needed to provide, among other things, for levying tolls.

"We also need to take immediate steps to place the existing bridge on a sound footing. This is required to meet the objectives laid down when tolls were first introduced in 1966.

### TRANSPORT

The accumulated deficit of the bridge is now approaching £100 million. It is therefore proposed that the tolls should be increased with effect from September 1 next year to £1 for cars and £2 for lorries.

"The present strengthening will have been completed before the new tolls are introduced."

Mr Robert Hughes, chief Opposition spokesman on transport, said that there was only one item of substance in the statement. That was that the Severn Bridge was important to Wales and to economic development on both sides of the estuary.

Otherwise, it brought forward the completion of the bridge not one iota. There was no starting date or finance date. There was no nothing except "bye" for private industry.

All he was saying was that he intended to ask private industry

to bring forwards bids next year as soon as practicable. Which solution did he prefer? Why did he not simply go for the most obvious solution which was to build the bridge by public money?

The statement was an attempt to dampen down anger on both sides of the bridge at the doubling of the tolls and the fact that he was totally abandoning any possibility of a free estuarial crossing.

Mr Channon said that it was the Labour Party which introduced tolls in the first place. When in office, Labour had tolls and when out of office said it would not have them.

The statement had advanced the matter considerably further. "I have no particular preference. I am very happy to see how the competition goes."

He would have thought everyone living on either side would be very happy with a private solution.

Mr Gwilym Jones (Cardiff North, C) said that the increase

in tolls would not be warmly welcomed in Wales. There would always be a response of wanting something for nothing. The only appropriate consolation for these increases would be Mr Channon's firmest commitment that the second crossing would be in place by 1996 at the latest.

Mr Channon said that in real terms tolls were lower than they were 20 years ago and even after the increase they would be lower than those on other estuarial crossings. There might well be greater prospect of advancing the bridge much faster in the private sector.

Mr Roy Hughes (Newport East, Lab) said the main access in and out of Wales should not be handed over to the private sector. Toll was nothing more than an abomination. The existing bridge had cost £8 million to build; £52 million had been collected in tolls; there was now a deficit of £100 million. Why this additional tax on the Welsh?

Mr Channon said he was astonished by Mr Hughes's attack on tolls when it had been a Labour Government which introduced them and a later Labour Government had not removed them. This was an opportunity of getting the second bridge built earlier than it might otherwise have been.

Mr James Coschman (Gillingham, C) sought an assurance that Mr Channon would conduct the most exhaustive study into wind shielding. Mr Channon said he would do this. "We are minded at present that the bridge should have wind shielding because winds on the Severn are thought to be considerably greater than on the Thames."

Mr Winston Griffiths (Bridgend, Lab) said if the bridge were to be built entirely with private money, there would not be access to money from the European Regional Development Fund, whereas a contribution could normally be made where state finance was involved. Mr Channon said he would examine that matter.

## Brittan 'is right for the post'

The Prime Minister had made clear when she nominated the British members of the European Commission four years ago that she did not think that they should stay in office too long, she said at question time. She said that Mr Leon Brittan would make an excellent commissioner for Europe.

Mr Harry Ewing (Falkirk East, Lab) said that during all her political life, she had been ruthless in using people to get what she wanted. She had used the residue to divert attention from the disgraceful pay-off of Mr Leon Brittan.

Mrs Thatcher: I remember the total ruthlessness, totally supported by the Opposition during the coal strike (Labour protest). Never forget it. That is true socialism: intimidating. Mr Brittan will be a most excellent commissioner and for our representation in Europe.

## King not to be drawn on killings

The issues raised by the Gibraltar shootings of IRA terrorists were not for bandying across the floor of the Commons, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said during question time.

He was replying to Mr Kevin McNamara, chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland, who had been subjected to Conservative protests when he questioned the actions of security forces at the time.

The subject was raised by Mr Martin Flanagan (Sheffield Hillsborough, Lab), who asked what assessment Mr King had made of the representations of three suspected terrorists in Gibraltar.

Mr King: The inquiry is to be held in September by the Gibraltar coroner. It will address matters of substance and it is therefore not appropriate for me to comment any further at this stage.

Mr Flanagan: In view of the seriousness with which this matter is being regarded, and assuming that proper precautions will be taken in the

interests of safety, will he give an assurance that the Government will not intervene to stop the SAS soldiers who carried this out from going to the inquiry?

Mr King: The position has been made clear by the Foreign Secretary and the Secretary of State for Defence and I make it clear as well. It is very much our hope that the fullest evidence can be given. It is in everybody's interest, not least so that nobody can be in any doubt what an appalling outrage would have been committed in Gibraltar had the terrorist plans not been interrupted.

Mr Patrick Cormack (South Staffordshire, C): The last remarks are those which should go out from this House because two things are not in dispute. These people were terrorists and they were planning the most ghastly outrage in the history of the IRA.

Mr King: I agree entirely and it cannot be said often enough. It is quite outside the realms of any previous outrage which can be recalled, what might have happened if more than 60 kilograms



Mr McNamara: Questioned Government actions

of Seantex had gone off in that confined space in the centre of Gibraltar.

It has been admitted by the terrorist organization, the IRA, that it was their members who were there, engaged on active service.

Mr McNamara: We are all agreed that it would have been the most terrible atrocity if these 60 kilograms had gone off in the

centre of Gibraltar. That is why we want to know why the Government allowed a car, checked through Spain, into Gibraltar across the border to the centre of Gibraltar, and that it was permitted to be left there for two and a half hours when it was known that it might have those materials on it.

Why did the Government take the action it did about that car when it believed that the explosion would not take place until the Tuesday when the procession took place?

Conservative MP: Wessell world

Mr McNamara: These are not wessell world because out of this decision emerged the deaths of 11 Milltown and the tragic deaths of two British soldiers. That is what they should be concerned about - maintaining peace and respect for law.

Mr King: The issues he raises are not for bandying across the floor, but are extremely germane to the inquiry and will be thoroughly examined and no doubt will be thoroughly examined by counsel representing the people as well.

## Minister is encouraged by inter-government meeting

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, was closely questioned by MPs when he reported to the Commons at question time on Wednesday a meeting of the inter-governmental conference, which he described as extremely encouraging.

Mr King said that among the subjects discussed were security, proposals for disadvantaged areas of Belfast, for promoting fair employment, the International Fund and relations between the security services and the community.

Mr Dennis Canavan (Falkirk West, Lab) said that there had been reports that the Stalker-Sampson report was discussed and that the British Government had given assurances that disciplinary action would be taken against certain members of the RUC.

Why was disciplinary action not being taken against Sir John Hermon who was clearly unfit to hold the office of chief constable if they believed even

### N IRELAND

half of the allegations in Mr Stalker's book? Early retirement was not good enough. The man should be dismissed and charged.

Mr King said that charges had been preferred against a number of members of the RUC. On Sir John Hermon, the matter had been considered by the police authority for Northern Ireland and its decision had already been announced.

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow East, C) said that the Anglo-Irish agreement was a developing success.

Mr King said that yesterday's meeting was extremely encouraging. It did indicate the increasing good will between the RUC and the Garda.

Sir John Farr (Harrowborough, C) expressed concern about information passed in relation to the passage of people who

might be travelling from Dublin by air.

Mr King said that the matter was one of concern. He was still waiting for the full report. The Taoiseach was on record as expressing horror at the outrage committed, but it was a little early to identify how the problem arose.

There was a considerable number of people passing backwards and forwards and, in general, security information had been extremely good. They were meeting as the tragic funeral was taking place of the Hanna family.

Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Orpington, C) asked whether Mr King had asked the representatives of the Irish Government to justify the restrictions it had recently placed unilaterally upon the extradition process from the republic to the UK?

Mr King said that he had made clear his concerns, and he had done so again yesterday, about the problems which had arisen in the extradition field.

## Call for 'balanced case to be made' Abbey National under fire

The following report of a Commons debate on the Building Societies (Transfer of Business) Regulations appeared in later editions yesterday.

Building societies wishing to convert to plc status should face a stricter requirement to present a balanced case to their members. Mr Christopher Smith, an Opposition spokesman on economic affairs, said when speaking on the regulations, he strongly criticized the Abbey National's approach to conversion.

The Opposition remained fundamentally opposed to conversion and especially to the Abbey National's rush to convert. There was widespread unease at the prospect of building societies, which had all the benefits of mutuality, becoming just another financial institution.

If conversion was proposed, it was important that the case for

and against was put impartially to members before they voted. The Government's order was not tough or strict enough. It left the board of the society to put the case to the members. "The board, having decided to recommend conversion, will undoubtedly tend to be partisan in the way they put their case."

The Abbey National had sent out literature on conversion to members. There was no solid content to this document. "Quite apart from taking a patronizing tone, it gives no concrete reasons about why conversion to plc status is a suitable and sensible option. It is also very one-sided."

The necessity for impartiality and balance should apply to all documents sent during the conversion campaign. "If an argument were needed for that, the Abbey have just provided us with it."

"Building society members

must not be dragged into voting the way the board wants them to."

Mr John Butterfield (Bournemouth West, C) said that building societies were effectively accountable to nobody and the boards had become self-perpetuating oligarchies, able to do what they wished. What was proposed in the regulations would give more than adequate safeguards to any potential investors.

Mr Peter Lilley, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, said that the option to convert from mutually owned institutions to plc status should be available and that the decision on conversion should be made by a society's members and nobody else. The Government was neutral.

The regulations had been made after wide discussions with all concerned, including the members of Abbey Members Against Conversion.

## Teachers' status 'being harmed'

The following report of a Commons debate on the Education (School Teachers' Pay and Conditions) Order appeared in later editions yesterday.

The Government should restore to teachers their most basic employment right, that of collective bargaining with their employers, Mr Derek Fatchett, an Opposition spokesman on education, said.

Opening a debate on the order, he said that the Government had undermined the status of teachers.

There was no evidence that it had a strategy to deal with recruitment or low-morale problems. Until the Government was able to do that, it would be difficult to deliver high-quality education.

All the evidence showed that it was teachers doing more than was expected of them contractually who had kept the GCSE on the road this year.

By not funding the whole of the teachers' pay increase, the Government was ensuring that either teachers or resources in the classroom would be lost.

Mrs Angela Rumbold, Minister of State for Education, said that an encouraging trend was that within the past month no fewer than 650 inquiries had been received from people at home and abroad about the possibilities of entering or returning to the teaching profession. That should help to allay concern about recruitment.

One of the most encouraging signs during this school year had been that teachers and pupils had worked closely together without disruption.

The evidence of a changed atmosphere had been highlighted by the introduction of the GCSE and the willingness of everyone to co-operate in making it a success.

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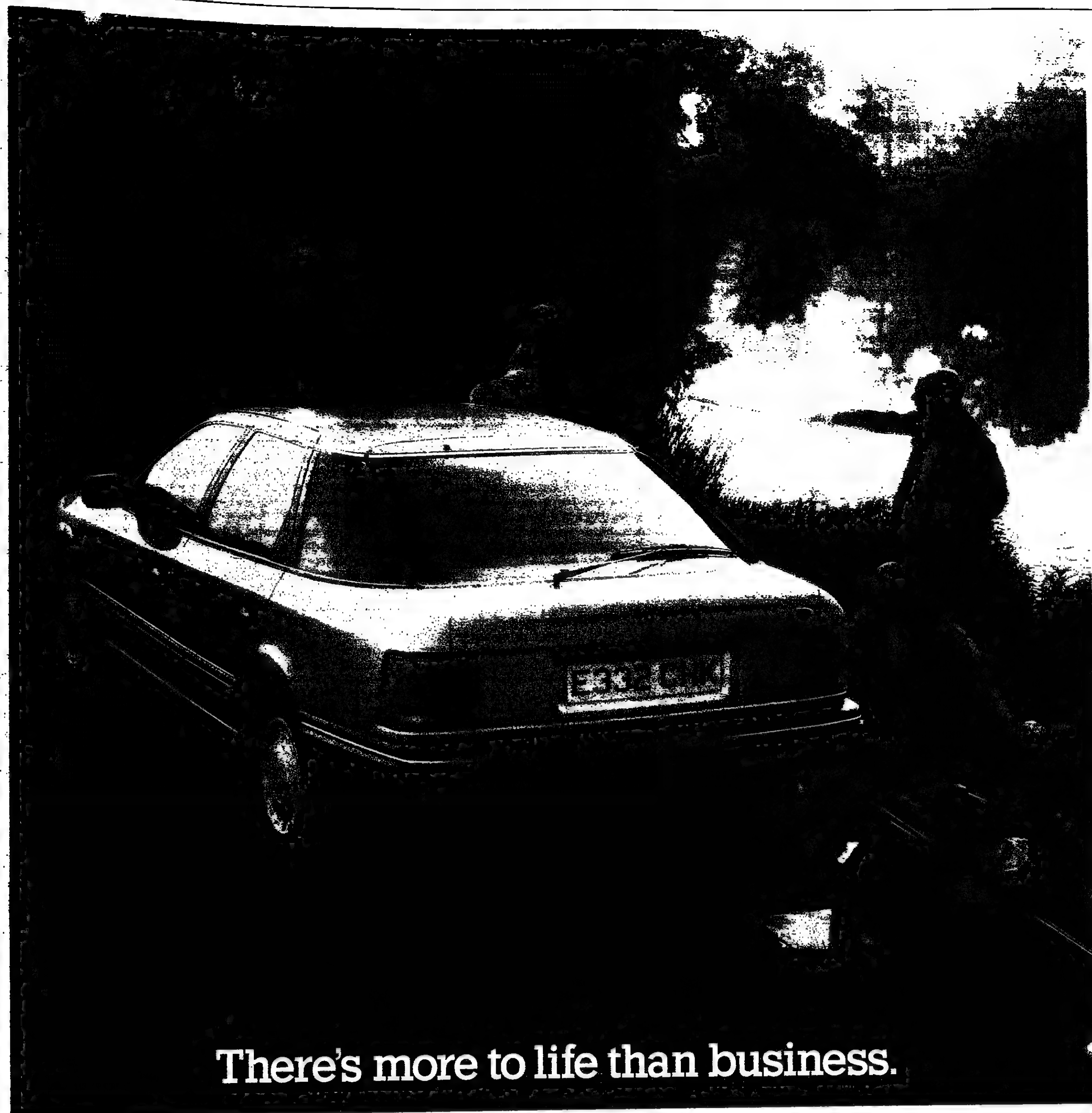
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# TIMES DIARY

MARTIN FLETCHER

Only now are the real reshuffle stories coming out. First, there's the reason why it was not announced until 7.15pm on Monday, possibly the worst time for the morning newspaper. Richard Ryder, promoted from the Whips office to the Ministry of Agriculture, was largely to blame for that. He got a call summoning him to No 10 but thought it was a practical joke. He got another 30 minutes later asking where on earth he was.

Secondly, Clarke, promoted to Health Secretary, apparently tried to slip into his new department for the first time via the back door, but was twice refused entry by the doorman. There were celebrations among senior civil servants at the Ministry of Defence who heard they were losing a minister of state, and thought it was Lord Treigame. The champagne bottles were hastily rechecked when they learnt it was the well-known Ian Stewart. At the Northern Ireland Office officials were still recovering on Wednesday from celebrations to mark the departure of John Stanley, a man obsessed by his own security and said to have deeply disliked the province.

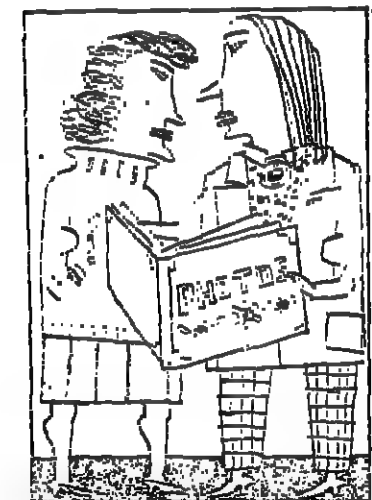
But the real star of the reshuffle appears to have been David Waddington, the Chief Whip, who kept it all so secret that even Lord Young, the Trade Secretary, was initially unaware that he was losing Clarke, his deputy. Indeed some ministers first learnt of the reshuffle through Whitehall's most reliable grapevine, their chauffeurs.

So who will Neil Kinnock propose as Britain's second European Commissioner given that Mrs Thatcher will not re-appoint Stanley Clinton Davis? It will not, I gather, be the widely tipped Eric Varley, the former Labour Energy Secretary, who has left active politics for business. The former Chancellor, Denis Healey, would almost certainly turn it down. But there are four other possibilities. They are former senior ministers Merlyn Rees, Peter Shore and Lord (Roy) Mason and Lord (Bernard) Donoghue, erstwhile adviser to James Callaghan. Rees turned down the job when offered it by Callaghan in 1980 but would seriously consider it now. However, the advantage of either Mason or Donoghue is that beleaguered Labour would avoid a by-election.

Expect a change in Mrs Thatcher's domestic fly-abouts. Her advisers have delicately suggested that her semi-regal Scottish tours serve merely to underscore the impression that she believes Scotland to be a foreign country. From now on, only day trips to Glasgow and Edinburgh akin to those she would make to Birmingham, Liverpool or Manchester.

Critics of Lord Young's £6 million campaign to promote awareness of the Single European Market in 1992 should think again. Quite apart from the fact that 81 per cent of British businessmen now know the significance of the year, the Trade Secretary's office has been discreetly approached by the Belgians, Germans, Greeks, Danes, Dutch, French, Spanish and Irish — indeed every EEC country except Ireland, Portugal and Italy — with a view to emulating the campaign in their own countries.

BARRY FANTONI



'Here's one of Neville jumping a red light in Nottingham'

John Lee, the tourism minister, has some rather disgruntled underlings. On Tuesday he visited the Newmarket racing museum and looked around some training stables, in the course of which his private secretary, Jim O'Donnell, picked up what he believed was a wonderful hot tip at 20-1. An accompanying press officer relayed this back to his colleagues in London, who all rushed to put their money on. Unfortunately, Superbest, running in the Stewards Cup at Goodwood, came 15th out of 28.

I didn't believe anyone took the plot of Labour MP Chris Mullin's novel, *A Cry of British Coup*, seriously until I reckoned without those fine upstanding comrades who edit the hard-left journal *Labour Drivings*, who have just run a review of the recent television series. The writer, one Chris Knight of the Lewisham East Labour party, declares that Britain's first hard-left prime minister, Harry Perkins, was in danger of being toppled because he lacked "a sufficiently-organized, centralized, ruthless alternative to the utterly ruthless state machine of the ruling class". It goes on to say that a Benito or Senegalese government would face exactly the same problems, and would have to be supported by "an organized revolutionary movement". Workers would occupy the factories, streets and major public buildings; Soviets would be set up to form a new state machine on which the administration could rely; the monarchy would be abolished and all generals, admirals, judges and civil servants sacked. Armed workers' defence squads would be necessary, and "the existing armed services confronted, split, won over where possible". In short, working-class insurrection would be the answer. Knight appears to be serious.

News, meanwhile, of the latest literary offering by the nine-novel (though none lately) Douglas Hurd brand, *Abroad*, for Tuscany on holiday. It is an Agatha Christie-style short story to be published in a Sunday colour supplement. The subject? Politicians on holiday in Tuscany.

As leader of the new party my first task is to institute a fundamental review of our inherited portfolio of Alliance policies. The party has a wealth of talent to call upon in this process, and I intend to ensure that we emerge with a resolutely futuristic agenda, even if its underlying values have old political roots.

It is with values that I shall be concerned in this article. For unless those are right the policies, or their implementation, will fail. No amount of law making or law enforcing can overcome a deficiency there. That is all the more so where the traditional source of guardianship and renewal of society's moral foundations — the churches — exert a sadly diminishing influence.

Like it or not, this fact, together with the weakening of community and peer group influence, have a tendency to make high priests of politicians. That we are ill-fitted to the task may be only too apparent. But it does mean that the values personified and the attitudes struck by the government of the day have an increasing impact on the quality of life at large.

On this front the Thatcher years are, it is increasingly realized, a dramatic failure, whose pervasive effects are in no way offset by a real degree of economic success.

This failure has been com-

pounded by three particular delusions. The first is to believe that a society can avoid collective schizophrenia if it lives its work life by one set of values and its family life by another. The second is to believe that the ends of increased competitiveness can be justifiably achieved on the back of anti-social motivations. The third is to pretend that a gross widening of divisions of wealth and opportunity can be warranted by an increased "trickle down".

The overall effect has been a marked coarsening of public and private life which threatens to undo the purely economic benefits. Above all, the relentless, if usually unspoken, appeal of this government to self-interest has wreaked havoc. As Mrs Thatcher herself succinctly put it in *Woman's Own* a few months ago, "there is no such thing as Society: only individual men and women and their families". Her occasional appeals to St Francis and St Paul are unconvincing.

One example of Thatcherite

values is to be found in the privatization programme, dogmatically extended (prisons, the BBC next?) on the credo that anything done for profit and oneself is necessarily better than anything done by or for the community. Think, too, of the demoralization to which teachers and nurses have been reduced by the calculated underfunding of their crucial efforts, and the endless denigration to which state education has been subjected these last nine years.

The tragic truth is that a democracy such as ours, with no separation of powers, in an increasingly centralized state endowed with a grossly unrepresentative voting system, and informed by a perniciously partisan popular press, has indeed diminished our society to the narrow confines of its own doctrinaire vision.

It is instructive to note the reaction of Mrs Thatcher's three predecessors. Edward Heath's anathema is total and public. Lord Stockton, albeit with more finesse and wit, found it impos-

sible to ally himself with her values. As for Lord Home, his very silence seems eloquent. Their ilk feel more at home with a 1949 official Tory Party statement about "the inability of purely materialist philosophies to read the riddle of life and achieve the necessary subordination of economic progress to the needs of the human spirit".

As it is, Mrs Thatcher claims the one as insistently as she turns her back on the other. She claims, that is, credit for Britain's economic successes while denying all responsibility for its parallel social collapse.

The simple certitudes of the law and order campaign which propelled Mrs Thatcher to power in 1979 have now given way to sullen bemusement. For deny it as she may, it is no accident that, despite massive increases in police numbers, powers and equipment, we have the largest (still growing) prison population in Europe; that with unparalleled wealth a fifth of the population still exist below benefit level; that violent crime and fraud

increase inexorably throughout society; that drug addiction is out of control; that we have an unprecedented problem in terms of single-parent rearing (over a fifth of new births), marriage breakdown, promiscuousness and homelessness; that the notion of community is everywhere in retreat.

The challenge for us, therefore, is to seek to reverse the new brutalism. In the economic sphere this means esteeming once again those who do not live only for or by personal profit — such as the teachers, hospital staff and civil servants. It means recognizing and being thankful for those who have a sense of vocation in business — who not only strive to make fair profits but insist on doing it as good citizens. It means encouraging everywhere real participation, real consultation and real quality, so as to tap the knowledge, skill and enthusiasm of every person in the land. Everyone has something to give.

It means restoring job loyalty (in both directions). It involves

recognizing the unacceptable social and human price of the increasing job and firm mobility. It means a revolution in attitudes to shareholding (which we encourage). Why should it be the United States that is showing the way in ethical investment and behaviour, not only on the part of shareholders but of corporations? It involves a radical review of takeovers and mergers so as to recognize more than the absolute right of a usually transient group of shareholders to ignore the other stakeholders in a business — employees, local communities and consumers.

From this sketch it will be seen that our approach must be to treat the free market as servant, not master, as a vital, but far from sufficient, guarantor of the good society.

The French Revolution, at least gave us the trinity of values which make for such a society — liberty, equality and fraternity. The art of politics is to recognize the interdependence of these attributes, and then to achieve a balance between them. Liberty without equality is the law of the jungle. Equality without liberty is the tyranny of the state. Only through fraternity — consensus, cooperation, community and commonwealth — can those other two great forces be reconciled.

That will be our aim.

Paddy Ashdown spells out his priorities as leader of the SLD

## My plans for the centre

Leonie Kramer

# The dissent over descent

When plans for the Australian bicentenary were first being made everyone assumed that it would be a celebration of the country's achievements. In fact, as Mrs Thatcher, who sets out for Australia today, will discover, it has become the focus for controversial issues.

Doubts have been expressed about the validity of settlement, and there have been noisy attempts to whip up communal guilt about the past by representing the convict system and the treatment of aborigines as wholly reprehensible. The evil that men do has swamped the good that they have done, and even their honourable intentions are dismissed as hypocritical posturing.

The disinformation campaign has been intense, and in essence has been an attack on the British connection. Rumblings of anti-British sentiment have become, in this year, a derisive chorus, drawing on all the clichés and stereotypes relating to accent, dress, and colonial tyranny.

Some of the phrases used in this campaign are self-destructive in their sensationalism. Australia has been described as the "Ulrich Heep of nations": its white settlement as "armed invasion"; its history as "generations of dispossession and debauchment, of alienation and exploitation". The word "foreigners" is a term of abuse, especially of the British. In response to such exaggerations, one of our historians commented: "What we seemed to have produced was a divided society on the brink of violence, founded on injustice."

What is at issue is the fulfilment of the critics of the bicentenary is not history but the past. Whether they know it or not, their impressionistic falsifications of the past are a rejection of historical meaning. In its place they favour their personal recollections which supposedly have special validity. As a whole their views, though loudly proclaimed, are, as has frequently been shown, not those of the Australian community.

It says something about the instincts and values of that community that such a warm reception was accorded to the

1975 announcement by Malcolm Fraser, then prime minister, that life wasn't meant to be easy. I don't for one moment believe that he expected such a welcome for his declaration of austerity. Perhaps, unwittingly, he had tapped into a deep communal suspicion of flamboyance and extravagance.

Among our historical values is admiration for fortitude, self-denial and frugality — epitomized in the figure of "the Aussie battler". These are the virtues we have traditionally celebrated, whether exhibited in settling the land or defending the country. To many they seemed to have been betrayed by the careless generosity with public funds which characterized the mid-Seventies.

We were prepared for seven lean years, but not for the continuance of many of the ideological fashions of the Seventies. These have become the focus of debate in the Eighties, and thus it comes about that while 1988 is a celebration for most Australians it has become a dissenter's forum for some well-known people with ready access to media publicity. They include two Labor cabinet ministers, one of whom announced in January: "It seems to me that we in Australia have a lot to be ashamed about in terms of our history and until we face up to the shame, we cannot satisfactorily celebrate the last 200 years."

It is really the nature of Australian society which is at issue, although certain aspects of this large subject have been selected for special attention — republicanism, immigration policy and multiculturalism, and aboriginal welfare.

These topics have two things in common. They cannot be debated without reference to the idea of Australia itself, and they are being debated without reference to our history, or with reference to an idea of our history which is either misinformed or deliberately misrepresented.

The questions now are how many migrants, how quickly, of what kind and from where — with anxieties about the rate of Asian immigration and the dilu-



tion of British and Irish stock.

Some American observers think that Australia is afraid of an increase in population, and there might be some truth in that. The immigration debate is sharpened by a growing distrust of multiculturalism, which is philosophically confused and in practice divisive. The word itself is suspect. Since there is no such thing as multiculturalism, multiculturalism is a manufactured abstraction.

The reality is that Australia has always been multiracial, and to some extent multilingual, and we have all benefited from the diversification of our community. But multiculturalism signals a new bureaucracy, which operates on the principle that it is necessary to provide benefits to migrants from non-English-speaking backgrounds which go beyond their normal rights and entitlements as citizens. It is an expression of Australia's passion for levelling, of its obsession with egalitarianism. In fact, multiculturalism has created powerful lobby groups, some of

which reproduce in Australia the feuds — such as that between Greeks and Turks over Cyprus — which can cause them to lose sight of Australia's interests while re-fighting old wars.

And so to the complicated and distressing question of the aboriginal peoples — for there is not, as some of the media would have it, an aboriginal problem. There is every kind of aborigine, from those who live and work in the community alongside its many other races, to those who live on social welfare benefits in miserable, often squalid conditions, decimated by alcohol and by idleness.

If one attempts to summarize the history of white-black relationships in Australia, of course one comes up with a fluctuating, complex interaction of fear and trust, hostility and friendship, indifference and neglect, and care and devotion. Now we have discovered that most unhelpful of emotions — guilt, to the extent that one commentator has referred to "the guilt industry".

If many Australians are disturbed and impatient at present it is because, as in discussions of the convict period, only the bad is remembered; and because in the last decade hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent in the name of contradictory policies which avoid defining aboriginality.

We have proved remarkably reluctant to face the facts, even though this is the only way to begin to solve the problems; and we are not helped by strident advice from visitors from abroad who don't have the problems in their own countries, or who have different problems which they wrongly think to be comparable.

So Australia at this moment is an ideological battleground, but the troops are not drawn up simply on party political lines. We have economic rationalists facing socialist planners; promoters of Australian initiative and enterprise confronting advocates of more government handouts; defenders of schooling in basic skills and transmission of the

cultural heritage attacking low standards of achievement, soft options and politicized courses; realists expressing impatience with futurologists and romantic utopians. Though there's nothing novel about these battle lines, they have a distinctively Australian flavour.

Australian conservatives, though they have their intellectual gurus, have been forced to translate classical arguments into local language, just as our writers and painters have acclimatized their European inheritance. They are spokesmen for what they call "middle Australia" and they are influential in public debate. The socialists, however, still go by the book, and the book was not a particularly good one to start with.

The Australian utopian visionaries of the late 19th century were men and women of feeling rather than reason, the inheritors of a mixed bag of ideas born out of European history.

We haven't yet shaken off that political inheritance, though some enlightened people recognize that it has had its day. A Labor minister referred in 1986 to the "exhaustion" of the whole train of ideas deriving from Marxism and Leninism. Others without his courage would silently agree; but there is still no doubt of the left's political force in Australia today.

One could wish that the common sense of the Australian community were better represented by the vociferous minority of media voices, and that governments showed more political will. There continues to be an extraordinary contrast between articulate spokesmen for various intellectual fashions and community values.

This has never been better illustrated than on January 26. While the guilt-laden prophets and critics were trying to spoil the party I spent most of the day in Sydney, together with the two million people who came into the city to celebrate. It was an unforgettable experience.

Dame Leonie Kramer is Professor of Australian Literature at the University of Sydney. This is an edited and abridged version of the annual Dischey Foundation lecture.

Commentary • ROBERT KILROY-SILK

## Prisoners of indifference

Tory backbencher Roger Sims didn't figure in this week's ministerial promotion list. Probably he never will. But he deserves to be applauded for being one of the few MPs to speak with passion and deep knowledge on the plight of the 16,000 Vietnamese boat people held in closed camps in Hong Kong when the Commons recently debated the future of the colony.

Other MPs referred to their predicament, of course, but most — including a majority of the small number of Labour members who spoke — in a somewhat routine way, as if the problem had to be mentioned, however briefly, because it would be remiss to ignore it.

Roger Sims, though a strict law and order man, has a good record on human rights and roundly rebuked the Government for doing "very little" to solve the problem of the refugees. To begin with, he pointed out, we cannot expect other countries to take more if we are not prepared to do so ourselves. We have to set the example.

Unlike most politicians, and the rest of us, he was not asking others to do what he was not willing to do himself. Eighteen months ago, after visiting the camps and witnessing the appalling conditions, he offered to sponsor the "migration" to Britain of the Bach family, who have been held in camps since 1980. He told the Foreign Office he would try to find accom-

modation and employment for the family, but the offer was rejected out of hand.

The Government wants no such humanitarian gestures. Instead, it sticks to its reluctant promise to admit no more than a measly 428 Vietnamese refugees from Hong Kong over the next two years. Even these have to be related to family groups already here, and will be admitted only at the rate of 20 per month.

That's less than half the current monthly birth rate in the camps. Britain's response to the problem of numbers is totally inadequate. There were 8,000 new arrivals in Hong Kong in the first six months of this year, 4,000 in June alone, compared to only 405 in the same period last year. No wonder that Oxfam should describe the short-term outlook for the refugees as "bleak". Others speak of the 1988 resettlement programme as being "an absolute disaster area".

Leaving aside, for the moment, whether Britain should accept more refugees, there can be no justification for the conditions in which they have been held. As a recent Oxfam report concluded: "The resettlement system offers no role for the family, and there is no sense of community. Control is still the main concern."

To say the accommodation is poor is a classic understatement: it is appalling. How else can one describe huts in which families live on top of each other in three

lines of three-tier bunks with no space to walk between them, with only a thin dirty cloth providing privacy, and long queues for lavatories shared by hundreds?

As other Tory MPs said, the conditions are "inhuman", "intolerable", "disgraceful". All this might be forgivable were the refugees kept there for only a short time. But they are not. The average length of stay is now three and a half years; 3,000 have been there for five years and nearly 500 for more than nine. Some children have never set foot outside the camps. Some of the adolescents know no other lifestyle.

Similar conditions in Gaza were condemned in the most emotive terms in the well-planned glare of international publicity by Foreign Office minister David Meller. Neil Kinnock and Gerald Kaufman, Labour's foreign affairs spokesmen, those in our own backyard are discreetly ignored.

I've never actually heard Meller or Neil complain about the boat people. Gerald's only suggested solution, during the most recent Commons debate, was for the House to encourage the "enhancement of human rights in Vietnam".

Maybe, though I doubt the effect. But the boat people now in Hong Kong surely cannot be asked to await Vietnam's reindocination at the hands of the House of Commons. Neither can we expect other countries to

share the burden of resettlement if we will not acknowledge our own responsibility. International compassion fatigue has already set in. We add to it by our poor example.

The best that the Government is able to come up with, apart from its miserly offer to accept 428 refugees, is to promise that the camps will be as "humane" as possible; that workshops and training and recreation facilities will be provided and, magnanimously, that families will not be split up.

We're supposed to be grateful for this charity. No wonder the refugees are referred to as the "forgotten people". They are, by our government and most of Britain's legislators. True, we didn't cause the problem. No one asked them to make the journey across rough seas in frail boats from Vietnam. But we are responsible for the rotten reception they have had in the West.

These boat people are worse off than convicted criminals. Not only are they innocent of any offence but have probably served a longer sentence than most, in worse conditions, and have no idea of when they will be released. The longer they are held, the more bitter and resentful they will become. They will find it harder to resettle and are likely to become a permanent burden, on someone.

If it won't take action on its own behalf, the Government could at least let Roger Sims resettle the Bachs.

JULY 29

ON THIS DAY

1794



Lord Macartney (1737-1806) was Britain's first envoy to China, sent there following injustices perpetrated by the Chinese on British subjects. He experienced goodwill and courtesy during his stay, but the Emperor refused to admit a permanent delegation.

## EMBASSY TO CHINA

On the 21st the Ambassador and his suite set out for Peking — Lord Macartney and Sir George Staunton in sedan chairs, the officers, &c. in two wheeled carriages — the rest in a kind of covered waggon. They reached Peking about nine o'clock that morning. The streets are not paved, the longest are about six miles, crossing each other at right angles, as in Philadelphia. The walls of the city are of an immense height, and the principal streets terminate at the gates, which are very magnificent. Sumptuous apartments were provided for the suite, and every necessary of life was furnished to them without purchase.

They remained here till the beginning of September, when Lord Macartney and suite set out for Gehol, the country residence of the Emperor. When they reached Gehol, some misunderstanding prevented the mode of presentation intended, which had been to take place at the 1st. Lord Macartney insisted that the ceremonies required to be performed by him before the

Emperor, should be performed by a Chinese of equal rank, before the picture of his Majesty. One of the Prime-Ministers, of whom there are five in China, styled Calcutt, having committed some mistake was degraded some steps in his rank, and forced to wear in his head-dress a crow's tail instead of a peacock's, which, it seems, answers there to stars, garters, ribbons, and other insignia of nobility. It was at last settled, that his Lordship should pay the same respects to the Emperor that he paid on approaching the King of England.

The suite were received in a large tent. The Emperor was carried thither in an open chair, borne by sixteen men. As he passed to the tent the English knelt on one knee; every one of the Chinese prostrated themselves on the ground. The Emperor paid great attention to Lord Macartney, and he and all the gentlemen had presents of silk, purses, fans, &c. The crowd of Mandarin, Princes, and other people rank, which attended, was almost innumerable.

The next days were employed in preparations for their return to Peking.

On the day of departure, the Ambassador had an interview with the Minister, and received an answer to the propositions he refused. The Embassy left Peking after which Lord Macartney and his suite returned to Canton.

We are happy to add, that when the last accounts left Canton, some arrangements had taken place which indicated that some hopes had begun to be entertained, that it was yet possible to obtain the object of the voyage.





1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

## GORBACHOV'S NEXT TEST

The plenary meeting of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, which is due to take place in Moscow any day now, will be the first real test of the Soviet system's capacity to reform itself since Mr Gorbachov outlined his vision of change at last month's Communist Party conference. If reform stalls here, the chances that the system will be capable of peaceful change in future will be diminished.

It easily could stall. Given the importance of the meeting, it has been unsettling not to know in advance precisely when it would be held. The official announcement four weeks ago employed the pre-glasnost formula "at the end of July". Since then, there have been few references to its happening at all.

The original announcement indicated that there would be two main subjects on the agenda. In the realm of high politics, the plenum would discuss and ratify the proposals for far-reaching political reform which were approved by the special party conference. On the more mundane level, it would also consider emergency measures to improve supplies of food and consumer goods to the Soviet population.

The two subjects look quite distinct. But they are not as distinct as might be supposed. While Mr Gorbachov's address to the party conference concentrated on the restructuring of the party and government apparatus, other speakers — especially those from outside the favoured big cities — returned time and again to growing popular dissatisfaction with food shortages, lack of consumer goods, and the ubiquitous queues. Some even bemoaned the judgement that the whole reform programme was threatened unless there were rapid and visible improvements in living conditions.

Unfortunately, this is the converse of the view advocated by Mr Gorbachov and lobbyists for reform. They argue that political and economic change has to come first; only then, they say, will there be a significant improvement in living standards. But the fact that the need to satisfy demand and shorten queues figured on the Politburo's agenda immediately after the party conference suggests that the leadership has begun to heed the warnings.

The Central Committee plenum should show which option the Soviet leadership has

selected. It could decide to slow the proposed reforms until supplies have been improved (whether by a crackdown on the black market or by emergency buying abroad). It could decide to stick to Mr Gorbachov's original proposals and timetable.

Or it could decide to accelerate and extend the reform programme in the hope that the desired results would appear faster. In that case, it might have to broach the possibility of meeting discontent with force.

The complexity of the problems confronting the Soviet Union as it considers reform is one reason why the outcome of this Central Committee plenum is unusually difficult to predict. But the other reason is the difference that the special party conference may have made, and not only in encouraging uninhibited and sometimes personalized debate.

Some suspected that the party conference was an attempt by Mr Gorbachov to pre-empt the Central Committee. The suspicion was reinforced by the disclosure that his address — in which he called for a Soviet presidential system and a change in the relationship between local government bodies and Communist Party bodies — was not approved by the Central Committee in advance. If that interpretation is widespread, then the Central Committee — which is regarded as more conservative in composition than the special conference — might try to retard some or all of Mr Gorbachov's proposals.

The Central Committee members also have their own power to look to. There is an ambiguity about Mr Gorbachov's proposed changes in the administrative structure which has made sections of the party establishment wary. Greater power for government soviets could mean less power for the local party organizations. But it might not work out like that in practice. Similarly, the proposed national congress of people's deputies could be the servant of the party; or it could eventually supplant the Central Committee in influence.

These are the questions that Central Committee members will have pondered as the plenum approached. They are also the reason why the outcome, for the first time in many years, is not a foregone conclusion.

## NOT SO SIMPLE

There is a saying much beloved of those who live in ethnically complicated societies: if you stay three days, you can write a book; if you stay a week, the book will take you 20 years. The visit which Mayor Ed Koch of New York has just made to Northern Ireland seems — at last — to have taken him the metaphorical week.

On his return, the Mayor took a jab at most of the sacred cows of anti-British feeling. No, he did not believe that British troops there are occupying forces; they are "safeguarding the peace" in a "positive role". Most extraordinary of all, he admitted that the issues were "far more complex" than he had previously realized.

For a Mayor of New York to air such views is about as bad as spitting on the shamrock in full view of the St Patrick's Day parade. A predictable outcry arose against the man who had seen through the sentimentality and anti-British racism which inform the majority of views on Ireland in the north-eastern United States.

The Mayor is well-used to unpopularity and even seems to revel in it. The cynical might say that either Mayor Koch was cleverer than he often makes out or that he is not planning to run for election again. He nevertheless deserves congratulations.

The most remarkable thing about this small furor, of course, is that the Mayor's conclusions were thought remarkable at all. Most of what he said has been true for at least the past two decades and the complexity has been true for centuries.

But the Republican cast of Irish-American attitudes in the United States is formed by attitudes which were born in the first two decades of this century. They were taken over

to the United States and deep-frozen by distance and lack of exposure to developing reality in Ireland itself.

The state of those attitudes is of great interest to Britain. The Provisional IRA, marketing themselves as the true heirs of the martyrs of 1916, still look to the United States for three things: guns, money and psychological support.

The police and FBI have made some progress against gun-running, which involves only a small number of active republicans. They have also made inroads into the capacity of the IRA's public relations arm, Noraid, to raise money. Responsible Irish-American politicians have also contributed to the discouragement. The psychological support still comes from those politicians with ready access to newspapers and airwaves and who never visit Ireland or who only do so with minds tight shut against the complexities which so struck the Mayor. The overall trend in the public debate in the US has been towards isolating those who support the IRA. The Dublin Government has played a major part in this. The Anglo-Irish Agreement has played its part in aligning the two governments more closely and creating a stronger case abroad.

There is one further complexity to which Mayor Koch might like to put his mind. City and state officials in New York have backed the MacBride Principles, which looks like a code for moral behaviour for companies in Northern Ireland but which acts as a powerful discouragement to new investment there. It enjoys the support of not one of the responsible politicians who helped deepen the Mayor's understanding. His views on stopping the further spread of the Principles would be worth hearing.

## VOYAGE EAST

It is seven years since Mrs Thatcher last set foot in Australia: 21 years since a British Prime Minister paid a full official visit. Last year's trip by Sir Geoffrey Howe was the first for 15 years by a British foreign secretary. It is not surprising that both governments sense a loss of substance in their relationship. Mrs Thatcher's decision to leave London today to spend part of the recess at Australia's bicentenary celebrations is welcome.

The reasons for past neglect are clear. The British leaders have given lower priority to Australia since joining the European Community. Australia has turned towards its Asian near-neighbours, selling more now to South Korea than to Britain. There have been shifts of geopolitical interest on both sides.

Mrs Thatcher's trip is short of real issues. She will need no persuading by Mr Bob Hawke to press for further liberalization of international trade at the Uruguay round of the GATT talks. The only disagreements are stale ones, on sanctions against South Africa and on Britain's refusal last year to sign protocols to the South Pacific nuclear free zone treaty.

Such a shortage of debate could suggest perfect harmony between them. It might also be that neither Government is very interested in the other's views. The two countries still have important trade and defence links which need preserving. But Mrs Thatcher and Mr

Hawke have much to do to convince their countrymen that their shared interests remain relevant and that the vast efforts of the Royal Family to boost relations between the two countries this year stand for more than old sentiment.

Mrs Thatcher's schedule is a punishing one. It will not be relaxing even if the real workload is light — a little discussion of the Gulf War in Bahrain and Oman, the traditional sparing with Mr Lee Kuan Yew in Singapore, talks on arrangements for students with the Prime Minister of Malaysia.

The only strong interest will centre on her meeting in Thailand with Prince Sihanouk, the former leader of the Cambodian resistance coalition. The Prince, who has been in Jakarta this week for an informal first meeting of all the parties to the conflict, is understood to be hoping for substantive talks with her. She is said so far to be against this.

Mrs Thatcher has so far shown little interest in joining the attempts to find a peace settlement. But it is in western interests to maintain a close watch in order that any real opportunity to help does not slip by. It is possible that Europeans can act as brokers where America cannot; a solution brokered by China and the Soviet Union alone will take little account of western interests.

## European approaches

From Mr Nikolai Soskin

Sir, Philip Jacobson's article "Germans' monetary ways tough" (July 21), makes incredible reading, or terrifying reading if France's notions of her self-importance are also to apply to this country after 1992. If we are, rightly, regarded as currently having the most successful

economy in Europe how much more would the French wish to prevent us improving on that performance than in the German example given in the article.

Our success is due not only to the proven sound economic policies of this Government but also to no little self-sacrifice by the British people particularly during the earlier years of this decade. Does 1992 mean that we must jeopardise that success and risk

rendering useless the sacrifices by allowing the French to help manage our economy to their advantage rather than our own?

Assisting one's neighbours by being a locomotive is one thing, but covering up for their inadequacies by letting them drive the train is altogether unacceptable.

Yours faithfully,  
NIKOLAI SOSKIN,  
163 Daycott Avenue, SW3,  
July 22.

## Episcopal amity at conference

From the Bishop of Southern Brazil and others

Sir, Little attention has been given in the media to one of the most important features of the Lambeth Conference. Much of our time is being spent in small groups of about 10 bishops. Each day we study the Bible together, pray, and talk at length about a particular subject. In our case the place of the lay in the mission and ministry of the Church.

Like other groups, we come from sharply contrasted backgrounds and cultures, and with a variety of theological outlooks. Because of language differences we need the help of interpreters, who translate what we say into Spanish, Portuguese and English.

This diversity, far from dividing us from each other, is mutually enriching. We have grown together in love and respect for one another and are discovering, in our deepening bonds of friendship and common concern for the Church's mission, the essence of what it means to be a member of the Anglican Communion.

Those controversial issues which divide us are as nothing to the mutual love which unites us in Christ. It is neither resolutions nor reports which will be, for us, the principal fruit of this conference, but the close personal relationships which are being formed, which have widened our vision, deepened our faith, and will, we trust, enrich our ministry in our respective dioceses when we return from Canterbury.

Yours faithfully,  
J.C. GASTAL (Southern Brazil),  
J.A. CACERES (Ecuador),  
S. ESPINOZA (Western Mexico),  
ROBERT LINCOLN,  
BARRY RIVERINA,  
BOB JONES (Wyoming, USA),  
PETER NOTT (Norwich),  
CLOVIS RECIFE (Northern Brazil),  
FERNANDO SOARES  
(Lusitania, Portugal),  
JELIOT L. SORGE (Easton, USA),  
The Lambeth Conference, 1988,  
Canterbury, Kent,  
July 25.

## Future of SLD

From Professor Earl Russell

Sir, Martin Fletcher's report of the demise of the SLD (July 22), like so many other such reports, was "grossly exaggerated". What other party can claim, at its low point, to have quadrupled its support in the polls over the past 30 years?

There are, at present, two particular reasons for hope. It is becoming increasingly clear that the electorate will, sooner or later, want an alternative to Thatcherism. It is becoming ever clearer, as Robert Kilroy-Silk points out on the same page, that Labour is unable to supply that alternative. It would be only natural for the electorate to abhor a vacuum.

Yours faithfully,  
RUSSELL,  
House of Lords,  
July 22.

## Windsor papers

From Miss Anne Seagrims

Sir, Having served as the Duke of Windsor's secretary from 1950 to 1954, I feel qualified to voice an opinion in the controversy surrounding Michael Bloch's book, *The Secret File of the Duke of Windsor*.

My main task as secretary was to assist the Duke in writing his memoirs up to the time he gave up the throne, *A King's Story*. He told me then that he envisaged another eventual book dealing with all that had befallen him and the Duchess since the Abdication. I was struck by his remarks to this effect, and wrote of them at the time in letters to my family which are still extant.

The Duke's intention appears to me to be fulfilled by Michael Bloch's book, in which the facts are fairly and dispassionately presented. One does not have to be partisan, after reading this well documented study, to conclude that the Duke was treated badly — first prevented from leading a useful life, then criticised for lack of purpose.

Yours truly,  
A. SEAGRIMS,  
72 Margravine Gardens, W6,  
July 25.

## Beyond the pale

From Mrs Jo Hawkes

Sir, I, too, was sent a barely legible passport earlier this year (letter, July 25). It was so badly written that it hardly appeared genuine.

I sent it back to the head of the issuing office and asked for another written in a legible hand. This was duly sent. I suggest Mrs Davies's daughter should do the same.

Yours faithfully,  
JO HAWKES,  
Well House, Front Road,  
Woodchurch, Kent,  
July 26.

From Mr A. V. Andersen  
Sir, After the usual two months' wait I have just received my new passport, in which my name is spelt twice differently and incorrectly each time. On the cover is A. V. Andersen and inside A. V. Anderson. This may present no problem for European travel with cursory passport controls. However, there are difficulties with visas.

Do I have to start again, cancelling my American holiday?

Yours faithfully,  
A. V. ANDERSEN,  
The Lacquer Chest,  
75 Kensington Church Street, W8,  
July 26.

## Defence of extra hormones in milk

From the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Sir, Your leader, "A dishonest pinta" (July 23), did less than justice to the facts about bovine somatotrophin (BST).

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food does not sponsor BST, or any other pharmaceutical product. The ministry is responsible for authorising trials and licences of substances to be administered to animals which fall under the Medicines Act 1968. If an application is satisfactory as to safety and quality then the ministry under the legislation must grant the authority for a test, known as an animal test certificate (ATC).

BST applications were referred to the committee of independent experts, the Veterinary Products Committee (VPC), who gave particular attention to the safety of the consumer of milk from animals treated with BST. Having satisfied themselves that the milk was safe for the consumer, ATCs were granted to enable tests for efficacy to go ahead.

You suggest that milk from cows treated with BST should have been withheld from human consumption or been appropriately labelled. The Medicines Act 1968 does not give the minister power to impose such a requirement. The VPC had already said that BST-induced milk was safe.

Your leader argued that secrecy corrodes public support for science and product development. However, the Medicines Act prohibits anyone except the holders of the ATC from disclosing any information he or she receives in connection with the licensing of medicines. The Act, therefore, does not allow agriculture ministers to reveal the details of the trial farms, the animals treated or the sale of their milk.

Once a company has evidence on the efficacy of its product, from the authorised trials it may submit an application for a product licence allowing the product to be put on the commercial market. There are applications for product licences before us for this stage which have been referred again to the VPC.

Contrary to reports, the VPC has not recommended refusal of any of these applications. They are still under consideration. The applications are also under consideration by a committee of experts in Brussels, the Com-

## Tribunal deposits

From Mr Peter W. Birts

Sir, It is regrettable that the Equal Opportunities Commission and some trade unions, while calling for higher levels of compensation from such tribunals, should line up against the Government's proposal to require industrial tribunal applicants with "unreasonable" or "weak" cases to put up a £150 deposit to ensure a hearing (report, July 23).

The availability of such a deposit as a fund from which successful respondents could actually receive a part of their costs incurred in existing such cases would not only go some way towards remedying the injustice suffered (and understandably resented) by employers, particularly small ones, wrongly taken to a tribunal; it would also help to discourage the pursuit of hopeless cases generally.

## Helping mentally ill

From Dr G. P. Pullen

Sir, It is disappointing to see in your editorial, "Message to Mr Moore" (July 18), the very same confusion as was shown in Sir Roy Griffiths's recent report. Your author wrote of the need to provide local community care for "the elderly and the mentally handicapped", but then illustrated the problems by reference to, "the plight of schizophrenics".

Mental handicap and old age are not diseases and the satisfaction of the accommodation needs of the elderly and handicapped by local authorities may well be appropriate. Chronic mental illness, however, is just that — illness. Schizophrenia, for example, is an incurable disease which renders the victim liable to recurrent relapses.

I would like to suggest, however, that the Audit Commission's legitimate wish to see public money efficiently used could be realised by a simple modification of Sir Roy's proposals. The local health authority should be des-

## Gathering samphire

From Dr J. L. Crosby

Sir, Mr Lendum (July 22) appears to be involved in a case of mistaken identity. Surely, the samphire to which he refers is *Critillum*, a somewhat uncommo-

mon and not unattractive perennial of cliffs and rocky shores. It is quite clear that Frances Bissell (article, July 16) is referring to *Salicornia*, a quite unrelated species which I remember as growing abundantly on the mudflats of the Wash 60 years ago and which on Miss Bissell's evidence appears to be still common enough.

The relevant species of *Salicornia* are annuals, so leaving the roots when collecting would be useless as well as extremely laborious.

Collection of *Salicornia* for food has long been practised, and I well remember as a child in my native Wiltshire the seasonal pony carts with bundles of the stuff, and the

## School libraries in decline

From Mr Ross Shimmom

Sir, Mr K. D. Watson (July 20) is right to draw attention to the appalling state of school libraries in many parts of the country. Only about 14 per cent of secondary schools in England have posts for professional librarians and few have adequate clerical support; the rest, as Mr Watson says, are "run by a busy teacher whose major responsibilities lie elsewhere".

The Library and Information Services Council for England published a report in 1984 which recommended the provision of a school library service as a statutory requirement, the maintenance and analysis of school library statistics, the provision of adequate clerical support, and the employment of chartered librarians as school librarians pending the availability of people qualified as both teachers and librarians. It also recommended that adequate posts should be made for school library books and other resources.

Sadly, the DES has not responded positively to any of these recommendations. Some local authorities have, however, been able to improve the position: only this week, for example, Hertfordshire have advertised for 15 new posts for professional librarians in schools.

We, at the Library Association, greatly fear that the position is likely to get worse under the provisions of the Education Reform Bill. Under that Bill schools library services, the centrally provided back-up services which support individual school libraries, are likely to be starved of funds because they are not on the Secretary of State's mandatory list of approved central services. Also, under local financial management, head teachers may understandably not give high priority to appointing a professional librarian if they are short of teachers.

Need's provision of school and college libraries is the envy of teachers up and down the country. Under the proposals for its abolition there is no guarantee that the successor boroughs will be able to maintain the high-quality service at an economic cost.

Since last November Kenneth Baker, Angela Rumbold, and Bob Dunn (Department of Education and Science) have all stated in Parliament that £10 million was allocated for the improvement of school libraries in the rate-support grant settlement for 1988-89. However, a survey we have carried out suggests that little, if any, of this money has actually been spent on school libraries because no clear guidance was given to local authorities on this point. In some cases, our letter was the first they had heard of it.

Good schools need good libraries. If they are to get them, they need a clear lead from the Secretary of State on staffing, stock provision, and financial support. Otherwise, our school libraries will continue to be described as appalling by astonished visitors from our competitor nations.

Yours faithfully,  
ROSS SHIMMOM (Director, Professional Practice Division),  
The Library Association,  
7 Ridgmont Street, WC1,  
July 22.

Experience of the pre-hearing assessment system suggests that tribunal chairmen would be slow to order such deposits where there was any risk of hardship or oppression, so it is difficult to see how the proposal could harm the low paid or other vulnerable groups.

Indeed, the real criticism of this otherwise excellent proposal is that the amount of £150 is too low a limit for all cases. Why should not a medium or high-earning applicant, with or without a union to back him, put up appreciably more than that sum (if thought appropriate by a chairman) for the luxury of being able to pursue a seemingly lost cause at great and otherwise irrecoverable expense to others?

Yours faithfully,  
PETER W. BIRTS,  
Farrar's Building,  
Temple, EC4,  
July 25.

## Against Norrington

From the Vice-Chancellor, University of Strathclyde

Sir, In the manner of those earlier, endless letters about the first cuckoo, I wish to refer to the arrival of another unwelcome summer visitor, namely the Norrington league table of examination prowess at Oxford University (details, July 25).

We all look to this great university for inspiration and guidance. It is therefore a pity to note this undue emphasis on examination success. This is not the point or the goal of higher education and I would urge that this misleadingly precise measure of the quality of education be abandoned.

Yours sincerely,  
GRAHAM HILLS,  
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,  
University of Strathclyde,  
McCance Building,  
16 Richmond Street,  
Glasgow G1,  
July 25.

## In harmony

From Mr G. F. de C. Sizer

Sir, Cooking contentedly in the kitchen today in my twelfth year of retirement, I listened appreciatively to a record put on our gramophone by my wife between her having done the washing and starting to do the ironing.

It reproduced the signature tunes of pre-war BBC dance bands. When "Happy Feet" was playing I tried to recall the words and eventually came up with — for one of the middle bits — the following:

And when they hear a tune,  
I can't control  
My dancing heels  
To save my soul.  
I must have been about 12 years old when I first heard that lyric but only today, 62 years later, did I recognise the word play between "heels" and "sole".

So, what does it matter if in the City the pound rises as long as in Benfleet the penny drops at last? Yours, not discontentedly,  
GEOFF SIZER,  
64 St Mary's Road,  
Benfleet, Essex,  
July 25.



## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
July 28: Mrs Jean Maitland had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested her with the insignia of a Lieutenant of the Royal Victorian Order.

Miss Sheena Fergus had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested her with the insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order.

His Excellency Dr Fernando Cepeda was received in audience by The Queen. He is the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Colombia to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy: Mr Ricardo Samper (Minister Counsellor), Dr Nestor Osorio (Counsellor), Dr Emilio Schevenhagen (Second Secretary), Señora Elisa Patricia Zarate (Third Secretary) and Señora Gloria Villalón de Barton (Attache).

Señora de Cepeda had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Patrick Wright (Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty, was present, and the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr B. J. Everett (Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Guatemala City) and Mrs Everett had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Mr M. E. J. Gore (Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Monrovia) and Mrs Gore had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Major Rowan Jackson, RM, had the honour of being received by The Queen upon relinquishing his appointment as Esquerry to The Duke of Edinburgh when Her Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave an afternoon party in the garden of Buckingham Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent and Princess Alexandra, Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy and Hon Angus Ogilvy were present.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms and The Queen's Body Guard of the Yeoman of the Guard were on duty.

The Bands of the Life Guards and the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers and Greys) played selections of music during the afternoon.

The Duke of Edinburgh attended a dinner given by the Central Electricity Generating Board at Sudbury House, 13 Newgate Street, London EC1.

Mr Brian McGrath was in attendance.

The Princess Royal visited Rolls-Royce Motor Cars Limited at Crews this afternoon and was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Cheshire (the Viscount Levesham).

Her Royal Highness, attended by Mrs Richard Carew Pole, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Queen was represented by Major Shaeble (Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to The Queen) at the Memorial Service for Major Sir Rennie Maudslay (Extra Esquerry and formerly Keeper of the Privy Purse) at the Royal Victoria Memorial.

CLARENCE HOUSE  
July 28: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was represented by Sir Alastair Aird at the Memorial Service for Major Sir Rennie Maudslay which was held in The Queen's Chapel, St James's Palace, today.

KENSINGTON PALACE  
July 28: The Prince of Wales received the First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff (Admiral Sir William Staveley).

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by The Princess of Wales, this afternoon took the Salute at a performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court.

Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Major Christopher Lavender were in attendance.

His Royal Highness this evening visited HMS Warrior 1860 (Captain C. Allen, RN) at HM Naval Base, Portsmouth.

The Prince of Wales subsequently dined with the Warant Officers and Chief Petty Officers' Mess of HMS Dolphin, Gosport.

His Royal Highness, attended by Commander Richard Aylard, RN, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales was represented by Sir John Riddell, Lord Denham, and Mrs J.E. Cole, of Tring, Hertfordshire, and Alexandra, daughter of the late Mr J.C. Lousada and the Countess of Balfour, of Whittingham, East Lothian.

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The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Lucinda Fitzmaurice. Mr Paul Dixon was best man.

A reception was held at the White Hart Hotel.

### Getty Museum buys unknown Greek figure

The J. Paul Getty Museum in California has acquired an important and expensive classical statue. Experts say the museum could have paid "anything between £500,000 and £5 million".

Standing seven and a half feet high, and dressed in the late fifth century BC, it is believed to represent the goddess Aphrodite.

However, the museum will not disclose where it came from or how much they paid for it.

"The Aphrodite is a virtuoso work of stone carving," said Dr Marion Treu, the museum's curator of antiquities. She admires its "harmonious balance between the serene pose of the figure and the strong movement of the drapery". The sculpture, she says, is made of marble and limestone associated with the Greek colonies of southern Italy and Sicily.

In style it is related to well-known figures from the Greek mainland, such as the Nike Balustrade now in the Acropolis Museum, Athens. Finally, she said, it is the only known cult statue of this date which has survived "in good condition".

A spokesman explained that the museum approached the governments of the likely countries of origin, sending details and asking whether they have any claim on the item. "That was done last year, and there has been no objection".

Medieval ephemera fetched the highest prices at Sotheby's printed books and maps sale in London yesterday. A full range of medieval ephemera, including advertisements, newspaper cuttings, prayers for recovery and cures (for example "A Certain Cure for the Mad Dog"), sold for £2,390, or ten times its estimate, to the dealer, J. Spake of Devon.

Another runaway price was that of £1,960 for a collection of

around 1,000 printed portraits of doctors, surgeons, and men of science. They were bought by an American dealer, J. Norman, at three times the estimate.

Christie's achieved a record of sorts at its marathon 750-lot sale, for the highest number of commissioned bids left on the register beforehand. "There were 1,800 of them," said Michael Broadbent, the wine expert, "so when we first went into the sale room we were pretty well covered".

Good prices included £1,155 (three times the estimate) for a jeroabam of vintage 1928 Chateau Latour a Pomerol. "The district was not so highly regarded two years ago," said Mr Broadbent. "People have just realised how good it was".

Toys, games, trunks and lead soldiers sold well at Christie's South Kensington. Two rare Lehmann triple motor cyclists with clockwork mechanisms fetched the top prices. The first, with stabilizing wheels, fetched the top lot of £1,870, and second £1,650.

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### SALE ROOM

by Sarah Jane Checkland  
Art Market Correspondent

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### SALE ROOM

by Sarah Jane Checkland  
Art Market Correspondent

statue of this date which has survived "in good condition".

A spokesman explained that the museum approached the governments of the likely countries of origin, sending details and asking whether they have any claim on the item. "That was done last year, and there has been no objection".

Medieval ephemera fetched the highest prices at Sotheby's printed books and maps sale in London yesterday. A full range of medieval ephemera, including advertisements, newspaper cuttings, prayers for recovery and cures (for example "A Certain Cure for the Mad Dog"), sold for £2,390, or ten times its estimate, to the dealer, J. Spake of Devon.

Another runaway price was that of £1,960 for a collection of

around 1,000 printed portraits of doctors, surgeons, and men of science. They were bought by an American dealer, J. Norman, at three times the estimate.

Christie's achieved a record of sorts at its marathon 750-lot sale, for the highest number of commissioned bids left on the register beforehand. "There were 1,800 of them," said Michael Broadbent, the wine expert, "so when we first went into the sale room we were pretty well covered".

Good prices included £1,155 (three times the estimate) for a jeroabam of vintage 1928 Chateau Latour a Pomerol. "The district was not so highly regarded two years ago," said Mr Broadbent. "People have just realised how good it was".

Toys, games, trunks and lead soldiers sold well at Christie's South Kensington. Two rare Lehmann triple motor cyclists with clockwork mechanisms fetched the top prices. The first, with stabilizing wheels, fetched the top lot of £1,870, and second £1,650.

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## TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear  
and Jane Rackham

## A match for the boys?



Subbuteo stars: Patricia Kerrigan, as ace player Chrissie Buchan, and members of the Real Falkirk Football Club get ready for the kick off of a new drama series (BBC1, 9.30pm)

## TELEVISION CHOICE

It was once suggested to Bill Shankly, the craggy Scotsman who created the modern Liverpool, that football was becoming a matter of life and death. "No," he replied, "it is much more serious than that." Shankly's spirit is very much invoked in *Playing For Real* (BBC1, 9.30pm), a soccer drama with a difference in that the pitches are green baize table tops and the players are plastic miniatures. In the British Subbuteo Cup (I cannot think of any BBC series that has been less recent about plugging a brand name) the teams have names like PSV Pratts Bottom, Ajax Ramsgate and Real Falkirk and competition is fierce. Throughout the Seventies and Eighties Real Falkirk has been the Subbuteo Liverpool but as the series opens the players are mourning the death of their guiding light, Billy Buchan ("the Bill Shankly of table football"), whose body is being cremated along with his beloved plastic players. It soon becomes clear that we are in a man's world. Senting her gaze on the Subbuteo stars, Billy's widow remarks: "I could have had a marriage without those things." Billy's forthright daughter, Chrissie (Patricia Kerrigan) is less acquiescent. Scorching up from London on her motorbike in time to see his coffin disappear into the flames, she makes her bid to take Billy's place in the team. After all, she has learned the game at Dad's knee and her left middle finger triple spin flicks are a rare skill. But Billy's daughter or not, she is a woman and women are not allowed under Real Falkirk's constitution. Much of the opening episode (written by Julie Welch, who, as Britain's first woman soccer reporter, knows all about

breaching male strongholds) is taken up with Chrissie's attempt to force her way through the sexist prejudice. As she is destined to be a star of the series, the outcome is predictable, but along the way there is much reliable dialogue and a gentle, understated humour reminiscent of the Bill Forsyth films, *Gregory's Girl* and *Local Hero*.

● In *Right Talk* (Channel 4, 8.15pm) Conservative writers and academics explore the ideas behind right-wing thinking on current social issues. Tonight's text is taken from the gospel according to Margaret Thatcher: "And who is society? There is no such thing. There are individual men and women and there are families." The discussion is chaired by Lord (Anthony) Quinton and the pundits include Lord Blake and Count Nikolai Tolstoy.

Peter Waymark

## Laughter in the air

## RADIO CHOICE

● It augurs well for Russell Davies's 12-part series *Radio Fun* (Radio 4, 12.25pm) that he begins his history of radio comedy without making an already rich brew even richer by himself putting on a funny hat. Perhaps the most amusing thing he says — it is in a serious context so it must have been unintentional — is that the period after the First World War was just a few years later than the Middle Ages. And, depending on your sense of fun, you might think there is some humour in his disparaging comment about Lord Reith's reciting of Blake's *Jerusalem*. *Radio Fun* was made possible only because the BBC archives are bulging with the voices of comedy pioneers. The jokes, songs and monologues we hear tonight are all from the Twenties and the content and style vary alarmingly, from



Russell Davies with radio's humorous hits (R4, 12.25pm)

Tommy Handley's needle-sharp domestic weather bulletin ("This morning, a deep depression settled over the south. This afternoon, my mother-in-law arrived from the north.") to chestnuts that were hoary even in those days (Willie Rouse's "She was only a baker's daughter, but oh how she needed my dough!"). Russell Davies's research has

produced much quaint data such as the notice beside the studio microphone that said "If you cough, you will deafen thousands", and the BBC official list of do's and don'ts to comedians which prohibited jokes about fig leaves and honeymoon couples, and puns about women's underwear like "winter draws on".

● I cannot remember hearing a radio play that made more chills out of the tape recorder than Angus Graham-Campbell's *The San Francisco Letter* (Radio 3, 9.35pm) in which a young British son living in California, making a cassette for his parents back home, gives only partial glimpses of the deep trouble he is in. Only exceptional radio actors and writers can suggest mounting stress without depending on the old trick of fractured speech. Graham-Campbell and Douglas Hodge (as the high-fif confessor) are two such exceptions.

Peter Davalle

## BBC1

- 6.00 *Casualty* AM.  
6.30 *Leon Errol in Stage Fright* (b/w). 6.55 *Western*.  
7.00 *Breakfast Time* with Jeremy Paxman and Sally Jones.  
8.35 *Buck Rogers* (b/w). Episode five of the 12-part vintage adventure series. 8.55 *Regional news and weather*.  
9.00 *News and weather* 9.05 But First This! introduced by Andy Crane beginning with *The Pink Panther Show*. Three cartoons (r). 9.25 *Harvest* (r). (Coast). 9.50 *Lascel and Hardy*. Cartoon (r).  
10.00 *News and weather* followed by *Gentle Ben*. Adventures of young man with a pet bear (r). (Coast). 10.30 *Play School* (r). (14-25 Five to Eleven. Anne Harvey with a reading.  
11.00 *News and weather* followed by *Undersea Kingdom* (b/w). Episode three of the 12-part classic cliffhanger. 11.15 *White on Black*. The impossible documentary on the ostrich (r). (Coast).  
12.00 *News and weather* followed by *The Garden Party* presented by Viv Lumsden and John Nicolson. 12.25 *Regional news and weather*.  
1.00 *One O'Clock News* with Philip Hayton. Weather. 1.30 *Newsnight*. 1.55 *Midday and Mrs Mangel vie for the affections of Harold*.  
1.55 *1500 Paces to Baker Street* (1956, b/w) starring Van Johnson and Vera Miles. A blind American playwright in London overhears what he thinks is a blackmail plot. Directed by Henry Hathaway.  
3.30 *Lifeline*. The latest charity news and an appeal by Glenda Jackson on behalf of the Soho Project (r). 3.40 *Charlie Chaplin in The Bank* (1915, b/w). A janitor discovers it is more than being an eligible coward than an insignificant hero. Directed by Charles Chaplin.  
4.10 *SuperTed* (r).

## BBC2

- 6.55 *Open University: Science — A Day in the Life*. Ends at 7.30.  
8.00 *Children's*.  
1.20 *Bertha* (r). 1.35 *Weekend Outlook*. A preview of the weekend's Open University programmes (r). 1.40 *Casualty*.  
2.00 *News and weather* followed by *The Collectors*. Adam McNaughton's collection of street songs and games (r).  
2.15 *Glorious Goodwood and Show Jumping*. Julian Wilson introduces coverage of the 2,30, 3, 10, 1.40 and 4.10 races at Goodwood. David Vine is at Hickstead for the Stik Cut Derby Trial. Includes news and weather at 3.00 and 3.55.  
5.00 *The Falcon in Hollywood* (1944, b/w) starring Tom Conway and Barbara Hale. The smooth sleuth is on holiday in Los Angeles and happens upon a murder on a movie set — and then the body disappears. Directed by Gordon Douglas.  
7.05 *The Phil Spector Show* (b/w). Sergeant Spector's paternal feelings are aroused when he meets the sort of an old flame (r).

- 7.30 *Elbowy* includes 11-year-old Colette Lyn helping to examine how black children are portrayed on television and a visit to a new classical dance school for black children.  
8.00 *A Reluctant Heroine*. The story of Dr Pauline Cutting, a reluctant heroine of the first world war. (Coast).  
8.30 *World from Bernadette*.  
9.00 *Newsnight* 9.15 *Newsnight*.  
9.30 *The Yellow River*. Programme five of the six-part series on China's great river.  
9.55 *Sing Country*. Willie Nelson.  
10.30 *Newsnight* 10.35 *Newsnight*.  
11.25 *The Family* (r).  
11.55 *Film: The Lords of Flatbush* (1974) starring Sylvester Stallone. The story, set in 1957 Brooklyn, about a group of high school friends who form a club of which they are the only members. Directed by Stephen V. Verona and Martin Davidson. Ends at 1.30am.

## ITV/LONDON

- 6.55 *TV-am* begins with *The Morning Programme* introduced by Mike Morris. 7.00 *Good Morning Britain* with Anne Diamond and Mike Morris. 8.30 *Wesley* for the young, with Timmy Mallett.  
9.25 *Thames news* 9.30 *Password*. The last edition of the word association game hosted by Gordon Burns. The celebrity guests are Nicholas Parsons and Rustie Lee.  
10.00 *He-Man and the Masters of the Universe* (r). 10.25 *News headlines* 10.30 *Cartoon Time* with Bugs Bunny (r). 10.35 *Danny's Adventures of the Gummi Bears* (r).  
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**From Jan Raath**  
**Harare**

The sudden decline in guerilla activity in the west of the country earlier this year shows no reflection in the £245 million allocated to the Ministry of Defence, up 14 per cent on last year.

## A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a woman with dark, curly hair, smiling and looking down at a young child. The child is wearing a patterned shirt and suspenders, and is looking up at the woman. The image has a grainy, high-contrast quality.

a standstill as they marched to the DHSS headquarters at the Elephant and Castle. A letter was delivered to Mr John Moore.

union, welcomed the committee's "clearheaded thinking on the failings of the private health care sector". He urged Mr Kenneth Clarke, the new Health Secretary, to take on board the committee's criticism of patient charges.

Mr Ashdown is expected to hold discussions with colleagues on the distribution of portfolios within the parliamentary party before announcing them in September.

The new party will hope that his undoubted charisma will boost its membership from 80,000 to more than 100,000.

Australia S&P	23.30	22.16
Belgium FT	70.75	65.50
Canada S&P	21.03	19.83
Denmark Kr	12.84	12.04
France CAC	7.50	7.50
France FT	11.92	10.87
Germany S&P	3.32	3.18
Greece S&P	28.4	26.5
Hong Kong S	13.87	13.22
India S&P	1.77	1.77
Italy Lira	24.65	23.55
Japan YEN	233.50	227.50
Netherlands Gld	3.78	3.78
Norway Kr	12.12	11.50
Portugal S&P	25.50	25.50
South Africa Rand	4.80	4.10
Spain Ptas	267.50	267.50
Sweden S&P	17.45	17.45
Switzerland Fr	2.76	2.63
USA S&P	12.78	12.78
Yugoslavia Dnr	487.6	407.6

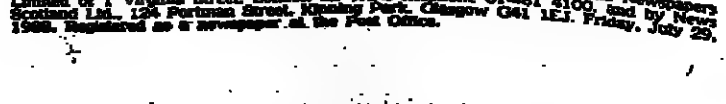
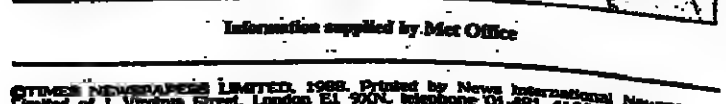
Notes for small denomination bank notes  
as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC.

Different rates apply to travellers' cheques.

**Retail Price Index: 106.5 (Janua)**

**London: The FT index closed 1.9 at 1408.7.**

## LD race





MARKETS	THE POUND
FT 30 Share 1480.7 (+1.9)	US dollar 1.7250 (-0.0035)
FT-SE 100 1841.3 (+0.5)	W German mark 3.2154 (+0.0237)
USM (Datastream) 166.95 (-0.06)	Trade-weighted 76.8 (+0.3)

Executive Editor  
David Brewerton

## P&O pays \$210m in cruise deal

P&O Group has bought Sitmar, the Los Angeles-based cruise operator, for \$210 million (£123.5 million). The deal potentially doubles the size of P&O operations in the international cruise market, and makes P&O leader at the top end, where competitors include Cunard and the Royal Viking Line.

Sitmar brings four operating cruise ships to P&O and has three more being built in Italy and France. P&O has five Princess cruise ships, including the Canberra.

The US company, as Australian market leader, will boost P&O's operations in that area. It will also strengthen P&O's traditional Mediterranean market. The main target customers will be Americans who, even on Mediterranean cruises, often account for 90 per cent of passengers, said Sir Jeffrey Sterling, the chairman of P&O.

He added: "The cruise market is growing between 10 and 12 per cent a year. The three ships now building will be coming in just as prospects will be even better in the 1990s — when there will be more disposable income available together with more leisure time."

"Sitmar's standards are as high as ours and we will now be in a dominant position at the upper end of the market."

### STOCK MARKETS

New York	Dow Jones	2067.92 (+14.22)
Nikkei Average		27786.08 (+57.52)
Hong Kong		2983.45 (+1.78)
Amsterdam		278.12 (+2.12)
Sydney		1698.5 (-12.8)
Frankfurt		1480.6 (-15.8)
Brussels		4903.8 (+7.7)
Paris		3524 (+1.2)
Zurich		485.4 (-0.3)
Lisbon		980.10 (+1.11)
FT-A-Share		1050.83 (+2.15)
FT-100		204.5 (-4.9)
FT Gold Mines		97.48 (+0.06)
FT Fixed Interest		88.04 (+0.20)
FT Govt Bonds		88.04 (+0.20)

### MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES	FALLS
Amersham Intl	485p (-21p)
Standard Chart	315p (-15p)
Barlow Rand	367p (-15p)
J. Maudslays	111p (-18p)
Body Shop	82p (-13p)
Landisurs	405p (-14p)
JA Devenish	330p (-14p)
SA Breweries	330p (-14p)
Kode	330p (-14p)
Closing prices	
Bargains	26785

### INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base	10%
3-month Interbank	10 1/8% - 10 1/4%
3-month Treasury Bills	7.00 - 8.99%
30-year bonds	9 1/2% - 9 3/4%

### CURRENCIES

London	New York
£1 = \$1.7250	\$1 = £0.5797
DM = £0.5354	DM = £0.4688
¥ = £0.0062	¥ = £0.0078
FF = £0.0136	FF = £0.0147
Yen 100	£1 = 163.36
Yen 100	£1 = 163.36
Yen 100	£1 = 163.36
Yen 100	£1 = 163.36

### GOLD

London	New York
AM 5428.75 pm 5432.75	close 5432.00-5432.50 (\$252.00-252.50)
New York	Comex 5432.70-5433.20

### NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Sept) pm \$15.70/bbl (\$15.43) Denotes latest trading price

### THE TIMES STOCK WATCH

0898 141 141

● Market news on Stock-watch yesterday included: Amersham Intl (01005) rose 121p on bid hopes after its golden share was cancelled; Taylor Woodrow (02806) gained 36p on stakebuilding; Barclay's Bank (01223) fell 7p despite pleasing analysts with results.

● Recent additions include: Everest Food 02974; Colefax and Fowler 03369; Builder Group 03373; Lincat 03377; British Gas Restricted Transfer 03378.

● Calls charged 5p for 8 seconds peak, 12 seconds off peak inc. VAT.

## Firms linked to Suter face DTI inquiry

By Lawrence Lever

An unprecedented investigation into share dealings in three companies linked to Suter, the industrial conglomerate chaired by Mr David Abell, was announced by the Department of Trade and Industry yesterday.

Inspectors have been appointed under section 442 of the Companies Act to investigate dealings in FH Lloyd, James Neil and Francis Industries, and in particular whether there were any undisclosed concert party arrangements. Most of these share dealings took place more than three years ago.

Suter's shares fell 8p to 180p yesterday. Mr Abell was said to be unavailable, having gone "on leave" from the company at lunchtime until August 15.

The authorities are known to have looked at other more recent share dealings involving Suter or Mr Abell, and inquiries on these may be continuing.

Meanwhile, the investigation into Francis Industries could prove highly embarrassing for the Takeover Panel and Robert Fleming, Suter's merchant bank adviser.

Suter successfully bid £15.5

million for the company in 1984. However, in May 1984 the Panel investigated possible concert party arrangements behind the purchase by Suter of more than 1 million shares in Francis from two Swiss entities.

Robert Fleming said the Swiss entities "were not known to us" and the Panel found against any concert party arrangement.

Suter took an 11.7 per cent stake in James Neil, the Sheffield toolmaker, and later sold it. This featured as part of a Channel 4 television programme, *The Insiders*, last year. Mr Abell issued a writ against Channel 4 and the programme maker, Fulcrum Productions.

After the programme two members from the surveillance division of the Stock Exchange visited Neil's offices and spent two days looking through its share register, specifically at dealings relating to the period in which Suter allegedly took its stake.

Suter declared a 6.9 per cent stake in FH Lloyd in January 1985 which it built up to 27.7 per cent before selling it on in July 1986.

More recent share dealings involving Suter or Mr Abell

have also come under scrutiny by the authorities — including dealings in the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company where Mr Abell is on the board.

A spokesman for Suter said yesterday that Mr Abell's future with the company was "not in any doubt". The company had received "no prior warning" of the DTI investigations, and he described the fall in Suter's share price as "an automatic reflex reaction" by the market.

"Suter is the common factor in all three companies," he said.

The Department of Trade and Industry stressed that there were no investigations into the companies themselves.

The DTI said: "The purpose of the appointments is for the inspectors to investigate and report on the membership of the companies, to determine who is or has been financially interested in their success or failure, or able to control or materially influence their policies, and in particular whether such persons are or were parties to any agreement to which section 204 of the Companies Act (the concert party provisions) applies."

## Guinness loses appeal on secret shares deal

Guinness has lost its Court of Appeal bid to overturn a ruling that it had infringed the City Code by becoming involved in a secret shares deal during the hotly contested £2.7 billion takeover battle for Distillers.

Three judges unanimously agreed that the City Takeover Panel, which made the ruling last September, had not acted unfairly or unjustly.

But Lord Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lloyd and Lord Justice Woolf expressed concern over some aspects of the panel's handling of the controversy, which could cost Guinness up to £100 million.

The judges refused Guinness permission to appeal to the House of Lords. The company will now have to ask the Lords to hear its case.

The court rejected the Guinness argument that the panel should have adjourned its inquiry until a Department of Trade and Industry in-

vestigation had taken place and criminal proceedings arising out of the affair had ended.

The panel found that the brewing giant had wrongly become involved in a £76 million secret deal in Distillers shares at a critical stage of its successful bid in April, 1986.

It decided there was no doubt that a Lucerne company, Pipetec, owned by Bank Leu of Switzerland, bought 10.6 million shares while acting "in concert" with Guinness. The ruling could lead to Guinness having to pay up to £100 million to former Distillers shareholders who were allegedly "short-changed" because of the Pipetec deal.

Dismissing the appeal against a High Court decision upholding the panel's findings, Lord Donaldson said Bank Leu had made a statement "authorized at the highest level" which had amounted to a complete admission that the Pipetec purchase was a concert party operation. It

was "the last nail in the coffin," said the judge.

He ruled that the panel had not acted unfairly in failing to call more witnesses from Bank Leu and the former Guinness directors involved.

The judge also rejected the complaint that the panel should have granted an adjournment to enable Guinness to give proper consideration to the case against it.

The judge criticized the Guinness failure to use the panel's own appeal machinery and warned that any future applicant for judicial review might find such a failure would result in them being barred from the courts.

Mr Antony Beevor, director-general of the panel, yesterday said the panel was pleased with the result. He said the panel "will be seeking discussions with Guinness's advisers" on how to "achieve a fair result for former Distillers shareholders".

Law Report, page 27

## Sterling breaks DM3.20 for two-year high against mark

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The pound rose to its highest level for more than two years against the mark yesterday, breaking effortlessly through the DM3.20 level until it was restrained by heavy Bank of England intervention.

The Bank moved in to restrain sterling in two key bouts of intervention during the day, and eventually succeeded in putting a lid on it. But dealers said upward pressure on the pound was likely to continue.

Sterling closed 2.37 pence higher at DM3.2154, with the Bank's intervention concentrated between DM3.21 and DM3.22. However, sterling slipped by a third of a cent

to \$1.7250, against a stronger dollar. The sterling index rose 0.3 to 76.8.

The mark was generally weaker, with the Bundesbank's decision to raise its Lombard rate from 4.5 to 5 per cent fully discounted. The dollar rose 1.75 pence to DM1.8640.

In the money markets, the response to sterling's strength was muted. Dealers saw little possibility of a base rate cut and the three-month interbank rate closed at 10 1/8% - 10 1/4% per cent.

The Chancellor is seen as hemmed in by the need to keep base rates high because of inflationary pressures in the

economy. In his end-of-term letter to Conservative MPs, published last night, Mr Lawson said he expected inflation to move higher in the remainder of this year and the first half of next year.

The three percentage point rise in interest rates since early June has had no discernible effect on money supply growth, figures derived from Bank of England data suggest.

The Bank of England's weekly return, published yesterday, points to a 7 per cent increase in the targeted measure of the money supply, M0 — mainly notes and coin — in the 12 months to July. The target range is 1-5 per cent.

## Deal nets Aida promoter Lynne Franks £2.6m



£2 million smile: Lynne Franks announcing the sale yesterday (Photograph: Mark Pepper)

## Broad St buys fashion PR firm

By Carol Ferguson

Lynne Franks, the fashion PR and concert promoter, whose list of credits includes the Aida spectacular at Earl's Court, has been bought by Broad Street Associates, the restructured City public relations firm chaired by Mr Jimmy Gulliver.

The deal nets Miss Franks and her husband Mr Paul Howie £2.64 million, mostly in cash, with further payments depending on profits.

Franks, which earns 45 per cent of its income from the fashion and clothing industries, was founded in 1972. About 90 per cent of its clients, which include Next, HMV, Boots and Becham, are contracted on an annual basis.

The company also does promotional concerts. Its next event is a concert at Wembley in aid of Amnesty International on September 2.

"All this makes it sound as if all we do is promotional concerts, but we do them only if it looks as if it will be good fun," Mr Howie said.

Broad Street also unveiled pretax profits of £556,000 for the 17 months to March 31, and a maintained dividend of 1.1p net. Mr Gulliver said that although Broad Street's latest profits were well below those of the previous year, the results for the last five months were encouraging. "It is my belief that the introduction of new procedures has given the group a solid basis for growth in the years ahead," he said.

Tempus, page 22

## Interim record for ICI

Imperial Chemical Industries, Britain's biggest industrial group, recorded its highest-ever half-yearly profit in the six months to June, despite adverse currency movements.

Pre-tax profits rose by 13 per cent to £783 million, against £691 million, including a second-quarter contribution of £425 million. Turnover rose by 5 per cent while sales volume jumped 11 per cent, of which one-third was due to acquisitions.

The industrial products business, including general chemicals, which accounts for much less of the group than a few years ago, pushed profits ahead by £71 million, partly reflecting lower feedstock prices.

Net profits after tax rose from £417 million to £493 million and earnings per share from 59.2p to 69.3p.

The interim dividend is lifted from 16p to 18p, payable on October 3 and the directors say the outlook for 1988 is encouraging. Comment, page 23

## Barclays' half-time £618m beats market expectations

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

Barclays Bank unveiled a better-than-expected interim pre-tax profit of £618 million yesterday, after making a smaller bad debt provision than anticipated. The result compares with £530 million for the same time last year, when exceptional bad debt provisions were excluded.

Despite a 32 per cent increase in British assets, the bank unexpectedly decided to reduce its bad debt charge from £149 million last time to £132 million. Mr John Quinton, the chairman, said that this reflected the bank's confidence in its credit control systems.

Barclays is determined to

regain the position of Britain's biggest clearing bank, with a drive for growth backed by the £916 million rights issue launched earlier this year.

Mr Quinton said that following the increase in lending, Barclays had won back some of the market share it had lost over the last few years.

Its total share of British banking was around 25 per cent, while it was a clear leader among the banks in areas such as the middle corporate market and mortgage lending. Here, it has £6.3 billion outstanding.

He added that the bank was slowing down its lending vol-

umes in the second half of the year.

Domestic profits, up 11 per cent to £286 million, did not keep pace with lending growth, partly because of a sharp fall in domestic net interest margins — from 3.5 per cent to 4.7 per cent.

The bank pointed out, however, that its results had been adversely affected by losses on currency and interest rate fluctuations and staff salary increases.

Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the investment banking arm, contributed £27 million last time.

Tempus, page 22

## Yorkshire in purchase of BWD stake

The Yorkshire Building Society is to buy a 4.9 per cent stake in BWD Securities, the private client brokers floated on the USM in April.

The £1 per share stake will cost YBS £500,000. It also has an option to buy a further 15 per cent for £2.5 million.

The deal will give BWD's broking subsidiary access to the building society's 750,000 customers. Stockbroking and other financial services will be offered through YBS Financial Advice Centres.

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Philips profit falls on Far East competition

Philips' Lamps Holdings, the Dutch electrical group, reported pretax profits down from 783 million guilder (£217 million) to 588 million guilder (£163 million) in the six months ended June after intense competition in its Far East markets.

Group sales rose from Fl 24.2 million to Fl 25.5 million, and its lighting, consumer electronics, domestic appliances and components businesses showed a sharp rise in volumes. Television sets and video recorders also had considerable volume growth, although prices were under pressure, the group added. In the Far East, consumer electronics were especially hit by fierce competition.

## £9m Marley US purchase £7.56m tag on Moorgate

Marley, the Kent building products group, has expanded its American General Shale Products operation with the \$16 million (£9.3 million) acquisition of Webster Brick, a brickmaker based in Roanoke, Virginia. General Shale, which was bought for \$94 million in 1986, is already the second biggest brickmaker in the US.

The long-awaited agreed takeover of Moorgate Group, the financial marketing consultancy, by fellow marketing group, Ketson was announced yesterday, valuing Moorgate at £7.56 million. An offer of five Ketson shares for every four Moorgate shares gives its shareholders about 119p a share, just 3p above the price at which they were suspended on June 30.

## Aaronson disappoints

Disappointing figures from Aaronson Bros, the chipboard manufacturer — profits up just 11 per cent to £3.17 million in the six months to end-March despite the strength of the construction boom — clipped 9p off the shares to 116p yesterday.

The company will complete its retrenchment back into pure manufacturing with the closure of its Irish distribution business. Its English network was either sold off or closed this year, giving rise to an extraordinary charge of £740,000. Mr Leslie Aaronson, the joint chairman, was cautious about the outcome for the full year, saying only that profits should be ahead of last year's £5.58 million. The interim dividend is raised by 0.1p to 1.8p.

## Profit falls at Dalepak Broken Hill buys Aquila

Shares in Dalepak Foods, the maker of gristlesteaks and frozen pies, slipped 6p to 81p yesterday on news of pre-tax profits of £1.13 million, £392,000 lower, for the year to end-April. The company was hit by an EEC-induced 30 per cent rise in beef prices and disappointing sales for frozen-ready meals. The total dividend is held at 2.7p by a final of 1.8p.

Broken Hill Proprietary announced in Melbourne that it had agreed to buy Aquila Steel, the steel reinforcing products maker, from CSR. No price details were given but analysts said BHP may have paid between A\$60 million and A\$70 million (£27 million to £32 million) for Aquila, which has 27 per cent of the Australian reinforcing market.

## PSN advertising lift

Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers, the publisher and contract printer, raised profits by £326,000 to £1,797 million in the 13 weeks to July 2, despite the loss of contracts to print the *Guardian* and the *Observer* at its Portsmouth plant. Mr Charles Brims, the chief executive, said advertising revenue was up 23 per cent on the previous year.

Negotiations were continuing with various unnamed parties to take up the slack at Portsmouth, he said. These prospective customers are thought to include at least one of the new national papers now on the drawing board.

## Barclays profits must stay the pace

Barclays Bank has been breaking speed records in its dash for growth. It is still too soon to say, however, whether it will suffer the banking equivalent of grain strain before it reaches the tape.

Detractors argue that Barclays has got itself into the wrong race. There is no point piling on assets for their own sake — the real race is, or should be, in profit growth and return on capital.

So far it is the asset growth that is most apparent. A 32 per cent growth in domestic lending is not to be taken lightly, especially in increasingly competitive markets where margins have narrowed substantially since last year.

Barclays' margins have been squeezed still further because it has had to tap the expensive interbank market to fund its expansion. To improve the domestic net interest margin again it will need to boost the number of cheap retail deposit accounts. It added 140,000 net new accounts in the first half of this year — it will need to do better still in the second half.

Barclays has also reduced its bad debt provision for Britain despite the lending surge. It insists that this is because its improved credit control systems have ensured that only good business is being taken on to the books. But it will take at least until the end of this year before the bad debt situation after such hectic

## Broad Street

Before the "Gulliverization" of Broad Street Group began six months ago, it was said that everyone had three trays

## Opec calls crisis talks to stop price slide

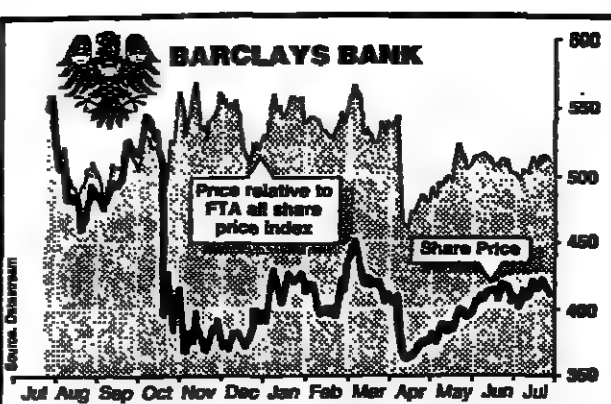
By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Dr Subroto, the former Indonesian oil minister and Opec's new general secretary, has called an emergency meeting of the cartel's price monitoring committee in an attempt to halt the slide in world oil prices.

The committee is to meet in Lausanne next Wednesday for three days and under Opec's rules it could continue as a full ministerial meeting, involving all 13 members.

Dr Subroto, who chaired most of Opec's sessions during the early 1980s, recently took over as full-time general secretary based in Vienna and has been under pressure from several members to call an emergency meeting to discuss over-production by some members and the general price slump.

Prices for Opec oils are still as much as \$5 a barrel below the Opec target range of prices. North Sea Brent crude which, if priced according to the Opec formula, would be changing hands at over \$18 a barrel, is now selling for about \$15.75.



Instead of the usual "in," "out" and "pending," they were labelled "in," "out" and "too difficult," with papers in the last forming the highest pile.

No firm can survive for long by filing such important and sensitive questions as clients' recording fee agreements or invoicing problems as "too difficult."

Predictably, the City public relations firm slipped into an £83,000 loss, after £200,000 of special provisions, in the six month period to end-September, 1987.

Since Mr James Gulliver took his 10 per cent stake six months ago, the change has been going on at two levels. First and foremost is the tightening up of financial controls, extending beyond fee agreements and billing to include simple things like cut-

ting costs and justifying expenses.

This shows up as improved margins in the last five months of the 17 months just reported, and in pre-tax profits of £358,000.

At the deeper level, the management changes will take longer to show through in the figures. But the benefits of reorganizing the group companies — confining the management to those who know how to manage and giving incentives individuals on the basis of net performance — is already apparent in the company's *esprit de corps*.

Having formed a solid basis for operations, the way forward is to extend the range of services offered to clients. There is still some organic growth in the existing businesses — Broad Street is the eighth biggest City PR firm —

but further acquisitions are inevitable.

Analysts are looking for pre-tax profits for the year to end-March, 1988, of a shade over £2.3 million, comprising £1 million each for financial PR and its other businesses, and a contribution of £300,000 or so from Lynne Franks for the period since acquisition.

The current share price is 45p, 18 per cent above Mr Gulliver's acquisition cost of 38p share. The prospective multiple is 13.5, reflecting high hopes from the greater Gulliverization of Broad Street.

For the six months ended June 26, pre-tax profits are up from £20.7 million to £35 million, with the automotive division and the electronics division (with the exception of the computer distribution business) running ahead from a mere £100,000 to £5.4 million.

Lex is now the largest retailer of passenger cars and trucks in Britain with 68 outlets handling 17 different franchises, and with the August registration season promising to set fresh records, the market is right to stand by for a significant leap in year-end results.

The fly in the group ointment remains, however, the US electronics side, where growth has been lower than the overall market and where the repositioning of Lex Computer Systems is taking longer than expected.

The electronic business overall, however, should continue to make headway, which in turn helps underpin market estimates that year-end profits could hit the £73 million mark, compared with £47 million last year, and rise further to £85 million in 1989.

The shares at 417p, up 7p on the day, offer a prospective rating of 8 and 7 respectively, which is not demanding for a group whose markets remain — in the long term — in growth phases.

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# Italians take 4.3% BICC stake as part of £90m deal

By Colin Narborough

BICC, the cables, electrical engineering and contracting group, yesterday announced a £90.4 million deal with the Italian industrial group, Fornara, to buy its subsidiary Ceat Cavi, the second largest cable producer in Italy.

Fornara will obtain 10.2 million new ordinary BICC shares, giving it a 4.3 per cent stake in the British company's enlarged share capital. This will allow Fornara to retain an involvement in the cable-

making business.

Profits attributed to the operating assets acquired were £17.6 million last year, prior to interest payments. Turnover was £98 million. Ceat Cavi produces a wide range of power and communications cable.

The interest charge on the Ceat Cavi debt, which BICC has agreed to take on, is expected to be approximately £6.6 million for the full year. The operating net assets of Ceat Cavi had an historic book value on December 31 of

£48.8 million. This will be transferred to a new company, Ceat Cavi Industrie, which will also assume debt of £55 million.

BICC will initially acquire 49 per cent of the ordinary capital and all the convertible preference capital of CCI, taking up the balance in September 1989. Fornara will not dispose of its 4.3 per cent for at least six months.

Mr Robin Biggam, BICC's chief executive, said the acquisition of Ceat Cavi would significantly increase BICC's

cable business, and the move fitted well with the group's cables company in Britain.

"This is an important step in our preparation to take full advantage of the integration of European markets planned for completion in 1992."

A management team led by Signor Nicola Canziani and Signor Alfonso Ostinelli is making a £150 billion (£63.2 million) leveraged buyout of the Rimoldi industrial sewing machine division of Rockwell International. The buyout is believed to be Italy's biggest.

## Crowther firms sold for £93m

By Our City Staff

Coloroll, Mr John Ashcroft's home fashion group, is selling the clothing operations of John Crowther, the carpets and textiles group it recently took over after a £200 million battle, to a buyout team for £93 million.

The companies being acquired — whose brand names include Speedo, Swimwear, Pierre Cardin and Ballet Linerie — made profits last year of £10 million on turnover of £160 million.

But Coloroll always intended to find a buyer and use the cash to plough into developing the rest of the Crowther business.

The buyout team is led by Mr David Suddens, aged 40, a former director of John Crowther and chief executive of the clothing division.

With two colleagues, he is putting up £230,000 towards the buyout which has been put together by Charterhouse Development Capital, the banking specialists. The intention is to make the company public in the early 1990s.

Mr Trevor Barker, John Crowther's former chairman, had been planning to make a rival bid, but dropped out of the auction. Coats Viyella was also tipped as a likely bidder.

Mr Eric Kirby, deputy chairman of Coloroll, said: "We have a few more disposals of a smaller kind on the cards, which should hopefully raise between £10 and £15 million."

The operations being sold to the management manufacture a variety of own-label clothing for leading retailers such as Marks and Spencer and Burtons.

They also make a range of knitted fabrics for sportswear to nightwear.

## Mining hopes for Conroy

Conroy Petroleum and Natural Resources, the USM-

quoted group with exploration licences covering 150 sq miles in Ireland, has announced that its Irish zinc/lead deposit has returned higher values from preliminary drilling than earlier indicated. The prospect for an eventual mine are encouraging.

The group is also engaged in exploration for precious metals and coal worldwide.

## COMMENT David Brewerton

# Vodafone float rings conflicting numbers

Numbers speak much louder than principles among the investment fraternity, and at last Millicom, the dissident shareholder in Rascal, has put some numerical meat on to its arguments about the planned demerger of Rascal Telecommunications Group, better known as Vodafone.

The sums, which Rascal will dismiss as spurious, hinge on the emotively titled "double discount" which Rascal shareholders will suffer if the company's own demerger plans are put into operation. The concepts are worth running through, not for the sake of intellectual exercise but because the bottom line difference between Rascal's plan and Millicom's is, on Millicom's calculations, 89p a share.

The essential difference between the two proposals is more than style, it is real substance. Rascal is planning to sell 20 per cent of Vodafone, of which 15 per cent will be offered to existing shareholders and the balance to new investors, largely in the United States.

Millicom, which not only had a hand in the development of cellular telephones but also ranks as Rascal's second largest shareholder, would like Rascal to divest itself of the entire Vodafone shareholding, giving 90 per cent to existing shareholders and selling 10 per cent to outsiders.

Millicom argues that under a complete demerger, there would be a value of 415p per existing Rascal share — 319p a share from the Vodafone float and 96p of residual Rascal value.

Under Millicom's scheme, then, the new Vodafone float would be worth more than three times the old Rascal dog.

Millicom maintains that under the Rascal proposal, the value would be only 326p a share. The difference is accounted for by the double discount. The first discount would arise, Millicom reckons, because Vodafone would be a controlled rather than an independent company.

That would knock 10 per cent off the value of Vodafone, or 32p a share. Then

there would be a further discount in that the Rascal price would fail to reflect the value of the residual Vodafone holding. Millicom puts that loss of value at 57p a share.

Nobody can prove that either discount, let alone both, will operate for, or rather against, Rascal. But there are many precedents, a couple of which are noted by Millicom.

Meanwhile, at least one other of the top ten shareholders in Rascal is beginning to become concerned about the proposed flotation. The shareholder, who speaks for about 2 per cent of the capital but is not yet ready to speak out in public, suggested to *The Times* that the Rascal management is confusing itself with the company. The tone of Rascal chairman Sir Ernest Harrison's remarks certainly suggests that may be the case.

"We are naturally inclined to support management, but the Millicom proposal has considerable merit. The logic and force of some of their arguments are sound," said the man from institution X.

He added that, over the years, investors have not been well served by conglomerate structures, and pointed out that Boots and even Hanson are two companies where the sum of the parts exceeds the value of the whole. When that structure is created by shareholders buying what they already own, he feels it is time for them to stand up for their rights.

But right will not be enough to swamp the partial sell-off proposal. The institutions, in particular the life companies, have already won one battle with Rascal over pre-emption rights on the shares being sold, and they will not be minded to make the excitable Ernest eat a second helping of humble pie.

The best that dissenting institutions and Millicom can hope for is that the heavyweights vote for neither plan and the whole flotation of Vodafone is put on the shelf until tempers cool.

## The Rentacloud over ICI

The market is just not in the mood for a good story, unless it is a bid story. While Amersham puts on more than a pound in two days on speculation that a bid will follow the demise of the golden share, tremendous interest results from Imperial Chemical Industries created barely a flicker of interest.

Despite a currency hit amounting to nearly £75 million, arising from the stronger pound, pre-tax profits at ICI jumped from £691 million to £783 million.

In that half-year, the DM slipped by 6 per cent against sterling, which only a few years ago would have been enough to wipe out profits from industrial chemicals. Instead, ICI pushed its profits from those commodities up by £60 million. But yes, the market says, that just shows how vulnerable the company is to the next downturn.

In agriculture, profits went ahead by £44 million despite the currency disadvantage on translation. The results more than vindicate the purchase of Stauffer, which contributed some £50 million. But yes, the market says, what about the US drought?

Speciality and consumer products felt the currency draft and its profits slipped from £304 million to £293 million. See what we mean, says the market.

ICI is on course this year for pre-tax profits of more than £1.4 billion, producing earnings per share of about 125p. That puts the shares on an 8 times earnings multiple, with further profits growth to come next year.

"Daddy, why didn't you buy ICI when they were little more than a tenner?"

"Nobody else did, son."

## Mr USM launches Winterflood



Celebrating a big splash into market-making: Brian Winterflood (Photograph: Dennis McNeelance)

Mr Brian Winterflood, popularly known as Mr USM, threw a champagne celebration yesterday to launch Winterflood Securities, the first independent equity market-maker started since Big Bang.

It will begin trading on Monday and will specialise in smaller company stocks — making markets in 657 com-

panies, including all USM and Third Market stocks.

"We will be a niche player," says Mr Winterflood, who made his name at Bisgood Babey before becoming managing director of market-making at County NatWest when County bought Bisgood. He left this year, shortly after County NatWest's merger with Wood Mackenzie, the broker.

Winterflood Securities, which has offices in Mark Lane in the City, is capitalised at £5.1 million. It will be known on Seq — the Stock Exchange's computerised trading system — as Wins.

The business is 85 per cent owned by Union Discount, with Mr Winterflood — its managing director — and other colleagues holding the remain-

ing 15 per cent. Mr Graeme Glickstein, deputy chairman of Union Discount, is to be its non-executive chairman.

All but seven of the firm's 35 employees came from County NatWest WoodMac. "Most of us have worked together for many years," says Mr Winterflood. Indeed, he and Mr David Codd, the finance director, have worked together for almost 30 years.

## Price tag of £53m on Dukeminster

By Cliff Feltham

Mr Saleh Shohet, the international property businessman, is bringing his family's interests in Britain to the London stock market in a flotation which will value them at £53 million.

His company, Dukeminster, is obtaining a full listing by placing 20 million shares, or 27 per cent of the business, at a price of 75p each.

Mr Shohet, aged 59, who has property interests in Spain, North America, France and Switzerland, became involved in the British property market in 1972.

His company now has a portfolio of more than 100 properties, mainly in London

and the south east, valued at £141 million. They currently produce a rental income of £8.3 million.

Dukeminster's financial backers include American Express and Barclays de Zoete Wedd, who are equity investors in the business. Through the placing, the company is raising about £13.5 million after expenses. In addition, it is raising £24.9 million by an issue of convertible preference shares of which £5 million is being put up by the Shohet family interests and £19.9 million by American Express.

Last year, Dukeminster made a profit before tax of £2.6 million.

## Lex soars to £35m profit

Lex Services, the Volvo and electronics group, is raising its interim dividend from 4.5p to 5.4p a share following a rise from £20.7 million to £35 million in pre-tax profit for the six months ended June 26.

Mr Trevor Chinn, the chairman, said automotive distribution businesses had an excellent half year and the group's electronic component companies improved from £100,000 to £5.4 million at the operating level.

Mr Chinn forecast that the British car market would reach new records in 1988 as prospects for the peak registration month of August were extremely encouraging.

Tempos, page 22

## Marriott planning British hotel chain

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Marriott Corporation, the US international hotels operator, is planning a chain of hotels in Britain with up to 15 in the first development phase, involving an investment of about £100 million.

Aimed primarily at business travellers, the chain will be an importation from North America of Marriott's successful "courtyard" concept, featuring a local garden and high-grade bedrooms but selling in the medium price range.

The first hotel will be in Portsmouth, due to open next year in the Port Solent development. A second is expected to be built in London's Docklands. The Docklands hotel will be a

management contract but Marriott is funding the Portsmouth project and Mr Richard Marriott, the vice-chairman, said that to ensure the pace in developing the chain Marriott would fund all the first phase if necessary.

Marriott expects to build 12 to 15 hotels in the first phase of the project over three to five years. Its target areas are the main airport markets, such as Heathrow, Gatwick, Manchester, Birmingham and Edinburgh, key towns along the M4 and M25 corridors, and some places on key motorways, such as Newcastle upon Tyne, High Wycombe and Oxford.

## Basham street kids

Further evidence of a possible management split at Broad Street, the quoted PR group, emerged yesterday with its interim figures. Some 50 employees were understood to be disappointed when a "Magical Mystery Coach Tour" on Wednesday turned out to be a visit to the offices of the group's latest purchase, fashion PR specialist Lynne Franks. They were given a welcoming address by development director Michael Preston, since Brian Basham, the group MD, was holidaying in California. Bemused staff were treated to a video of Basham, filmed a few days earlier at his holiday home in Spain. Looking tanned and relaxed, Basham's screen appearance did little, however, to quell talk that he is increasingly planning to take a back seat. One story — hotly denied by Broad Street — is that he is about to resign. "Brian is more involved in the business now than he has ever been," says Preston. But a closer look at the Franks buy reveals that Basham, curiously, is not buying any of the shares placed, thus lowering his holding.

## Each-way bet

A variation on the theme of "no such thing as a free lunch" was well proved by one shareholder in BET, the services company, who attended a group "experience" — those get-togethers BET holds around the country. He told yesterday's annual meeting that he had been to one, loved

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Keith's tickled Pinker

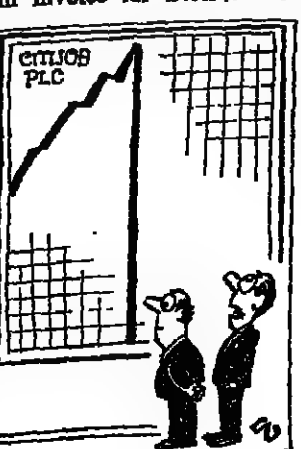
Stockbrokers are occasionally asked to perform unusual tasks for private clients, but few can top a request (spelling unchanged) from a West End doorman to Schaverien, the London private client broker. "Dear Sir," he wrote, "With due to respect and humbly submission that I would like to receive your monthly review and company research circulars. I collect your address from Investment International monthly magazine. Place me on your mailing list for three

months. Please I request you to send me your monthly magazine, calendar '88, a list of Nobel Prize winners, some inactive postage stamp, a history book of England, photograph of the Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher. Most be send above mentioned items. Yours faithfully, . . . But Keith Pinker, senior partner at Schaverien, says they decided to send just the firm's usual introductory literature and have yet to hear further from their prospective client.

Timothy Bevan, BET chairman, admitted that he too would have been aggrieved, although he trusted that, as a shareholder, the man was at least pleased to think BET was being careful with its money.

### Late starter

Charles Barker, the quoted public relations firm which has suffered more than its fair share of political in-fighting, is, I hear, likely to be the next PR takeover target. Perhaps that is just as well since it seems to have found difficulty in adjusting to the tough, post-Big Bang working conditions and the trend for companies to give news to the Stock Exchange earlier and earlier. One early bird caller to the offices of Charles Barker City yesterday was told: "Sorry, but we don't start until 9.30 officially."



"Computer failure"

## Good head for figures

At dawn these days a lonely figure can be seen pounding the pavements of Oxford. It is Colin Rosser, chairman of Goodhead Print, the free newspaper publisher and contract printer, who has just embarked on an intensive training course. He wants to be fit enough to complete a 300-mile sponsored walk from Plymouth to Sheffield in October in aid of a local branch of the National Children's Home which cares for 11,000 abused, rejected and handicapped children nationwide.

Colin will be joined on the walk by his daughter Debbie, aged 22, and 10 customers and friends. The 22 newspapers in the Goodhead group will be responsible for one leg each. "We've decided on a walk and work theme," says Colin, who will be providing cellular telephones to the staff so they can sell advertisements on the way. Goodhead has also enlisted British Telecom's help in providing portable fax machines to transmit cheques donated on route. "I've walked eight miles this morning. It was really quite pleasant," adds the new slimline Rosser, who hopes to raise £250,000.

After spending £5 million on boosting British business awareness of the forthcoming single European market, Lord Young of Graffham observed after a visit to Spain that 1992 was on everybody's lips there, too. Only later it seems, did it dawn on him that it was not the EEC they had in mind but the 1992 Olympic Games to be hosted by Barcelona.

Carol Leonard

## R-R wins £70m air order

Ansett Worldwide Aviation Services, the Australian aircraft leasing group, has ordered another six Boeing 757 airliners powered by Rolls-Royce RB211-535E4 engines.

The order is worth about £70 million over the expected lives of the aircraft, including spares, for Derby-based Rolls-Royce. Ansett has converted to firm orders the options it took when ordering last October its first six Rolls-Royce-powered Boeing 757s.

### C&W in link

Cable and Wireless and Consolidated Press Holdings, the main company in the stable of Mr Kerry Packer, the Australian entrepreneur, have agreed to undertake the joint development and marketing of value-added communications in Australia.

### Argus sale

BET, the fast-expanding services group, hopes to exchange contracts for the sale of its Argus Press interests within the next few days. Sir Timothy Bevan, the chairman, told yesterday's annual meeting.

### Rio Algom up

Rio Algom, a 51.5 per cent-owned Canadian member of the RTZ group, reports net earnings of Can\$60.1 million (£28.8 million) for the first six months of 1988 compared with Can\$38.2 million last time.

## 1988 First Half Year Results



# Record first half from ICI.

The unaudited trading results of the Group for the first half of 1988, with comparative figures for 1987, are as follows:

ICI Group financial highlights			
*Group means Imperial Chemical Industries PLC and its subsidiaries. £m means millions of pounds sterling.			
1987	1988	1987	1988
First Half	Year*	First Half	First Half
£m	£m	£m	£m
1,354	2,732	1,360	1,360
4,215	8,391	4,507	4,507
5,569	11,123	5,867	5,867
691	1,312	783	783
393	760	469	469
59.2p	113.6p	69.3p	69.3p
16.0p	41.0p	18.0p	18.0p

\*Abridged results: full accounts with an unqualified audit report have been lodged with the Registrar of Companies.

Trading results for the first nine months of 1988 will be announced on Thursday 27 October 1988.







# Portfolio

## PLUS NEW Accumulator

From your Portfolio gold card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily or accumulator dividend figures. If it matches or better this you have won outright or a share of the daily or prize money stated. If you follow the claims procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Claim rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Code	Low	High	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1	Cable Wireless (sa)	Electronics	EW	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
2	Colson Gp	Industrial A-D	AD	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
3	Sandell Perkins	Building Roads	BR	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
4	Avestra Metal	Industrial A-D	AD	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
5	AAH	Industrial A-D	AD	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
6	Maker (Stanley)	Building Roads	BR	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
7	GKN (sa)	Industrial A-D	AD	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
8	Domestic Int	Industrial A-D	AD	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
9	Reidco	Chemicals/Plas	CP	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
10	Land Sec (sa)	Property	PR	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
11	BM Gp	Industrial A-D	AD	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
12	Wellcome (sa)	Industrial S-Z	SZ	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
13	MEPC (sa)	Industrial A-D	AD	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
14	David	Industrial A-D	AD	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
15	Clifford Dairies	Food	FO	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
16	Gr Portland	Property	PR	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
17	Mervale Moore	Property	PR	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
18	Laporte (sa)	Chemicals/Plas	CP	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
19	Argyll (sa)	Food	FO	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
20	Yorkshire Chem	Chemicals/Plas	CP	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
21	Soot TV	Leisure	LE	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
22	Bepeak	Industrial A-D	AD	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
23	Heron Ind	Industrial S-Z	SZ	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
24	Coal Rd	Oil/Gas	OG	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
25	Wood (SW)	Industrial S-Z	SZ	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
26	Br Aerospace (sa)	Industrial A-D	AD	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
27	Becker PLC (sa)	Industrial A-D	AD	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
28	Transport Dev	Industrial S-Z	SZ	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
29	Kershaw (A)	Industrial E-K	EK	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
30	Logica	Electronics	EW	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
31	Tipbook	Shopping	SH	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
32	TI	Industrial S-Z	SZ	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
33	Contain	Building Roads	BR	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
34	Ward White	Draperies/Stores	DS	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
35	Isotron	Industrial E-K	EK	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
36	Pilkington (sa)	Industrial L-R	LR	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
37	Rensford (S&W) (sa)	Food	FO	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
38	HTV Group	Leisure	LE	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
39	Prior Marine	Property	PR	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
40	Davson	Textiles	TX	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
41	Marley	Building Roads	BR	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15
42	Triber & Britten	Draperies/Stores	DS	100	105	102	104	+2	+2	15

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £3,000 in tomorrow's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

## BRITISH FUNDS

1987/8	High	Low	Open	Close	%	P/E
1000	105	100	102	104	+2	15

## SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1987/8	High	Low	Open	Close	%	P/E
1000	105	100	102	104	+2	15

## FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1987/8	High	Low	Open	Close	%	P/E
1000	105	100	102	104	+2	15

## OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1987/8	High	Low	Open	Close	%	P/E
1000	105	100	102	104	+2	15

## UNDATED

1987/8	High	Low	Open	Close	%	P/E
1000	105	100	102	104	+2	15

## INDEX-LINKED

1987/8	High	Low	Open	Close	%	P/E
1000	105	100	102	104	+2	15

## BANKS, DISCOUNT HP

1987/8	High	Low	Open	Close	%	P/E
1000	105	100	102	104	+2	15

## ELECTRICALS

1987/8	High	Low	Open	Close	%	P/E
1000	105	100	102	104	+2	15

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Shares steady

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began July 18. Dealings end today. Settlement day August 1. Settlement day August 8. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (sa) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES: PAGE 24).

## 1988 High Low Company Price Offer Change on % P/E

1988 High	1988 Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change on %	P/E
100	105	1000	102	104	+2	15

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## 1988 High Low Company Price Offer Change on % P/E

1988 High	1988 Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change on %	P
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[illegible]

## UNLISTED SECURITIES

1988										1989										1988										1989									
Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Chg	Vol	%	Yld	High	Low	Bid	Offer	Chg	Vol	%	Yld	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Chg	Vol	%	Yld	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Chg	Vol	%	Yld						
19	B & W Co	17	16	0	10	30.0		87	88	Global Co	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	40	33	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	203	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	21	24	28.2				
20	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	22	25	28.2				
21	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	23	26	28.2				
22	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	24	27	28.2				
23	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	25	28	28.2				
24	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	26	29	28.2				
25	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	27	30	28.2				
26	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	28	31	28.2				
27	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	29	32	28.2				
28	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	30	33	28.2				
29	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	31	34	28.2				
30	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	32	35	28.2				
31	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	33	36	28.2				
32	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	34	37	28.2				
33	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	35	38	28.2				
34	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	36	39	28.2				
35	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	37	40	28.2				
36	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	38	41	28.2				
37	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	39	42	28.2				
38	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	40	43	28.2				
39	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	41	44	28.2				
40	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	42	45	28.2				
41	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	43	46	28.2				
42	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	44	47	28.2				
43	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	45	48	28.2				
44	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	46	49	28.2				
45	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	47	50	28.2				
46	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	48	51	28.2				
47	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	49	52	28.2				
48	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	50	53	28.2				
49	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	51	54	28.2				
50	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	52	55	28.2				
51	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	53	56	28.2				
52	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	54	57	28.2				
53	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	55	58	28.2				
54	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	56	59	28.2				
55	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	57	60	28.2				
56	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	58	61	28.2				
57	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	59	62	28.2				
58	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	60	63	28.2				
59	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	61	64	28.2				
60	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	62	65	28.2				
61	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	63	66	28.2				
62	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.9	41	49	119	120	110	Michael J. Das	29	25	4	1.0	12.0	204	140	Sharp & Law	140	135	5	2.1	64	67	28.2				
63	ATA Sweets	17	16	0	10	30.0		121	113	Global Tech	62	55	4	1.																									

## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

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## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES					OTHER STERLING RATES	
Starting index compared with 1975 was up at 76.3 (day's range 75.8-77.1).						
Market rates for July 28						
	Range	Close	1 month	3 month		
NY Ark	1.7245-1.7355	1.7245-1.7255	0.34-0.31p	1.00-0.98p	Argentina austral	22.1600-22.1100
NY Ark	2.0623-2.0754	2.0623-2.0681	0.27-0.07p	0.28-0.48p	Australia dollar	1.1410-1.1410
NY Ark	3.6300-3.6400	3.6300-3.6400	0.27-0.07p	0.28-0.48p	Bahian dollar	0.6400-0.6400
NY Ark	65.84-67.41	65.84-67.41	87-130p	87-130p	Brazil cruzeiro	400.14-407.29
NY Ark	12.1210-12.1310	12.1210-12.1310	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	1.1869-1.2035	1.1869-1.1957	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051	11.6159-11.6151	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	10.781-10.8547	10.8231-10.8382	41c-24p	41c-24p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	20.958-21.0526	20.9815-20.9934	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051	11.6159-11.6151	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	10.781-10.8547	10.8231-10.8382	41c-24p	41c-24p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	20.958-21.0526	20.9815-20.9934	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051	11.6159-11.6151	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	10.781-10.8547	10.8231-10.8382	41c-24p	41c-24p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	20.958-21.0526	20.9815-20.9934	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051	11.6159-11.6151	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	10.781-10.8547	10.8231-10.8382	41c-24p	41c-24p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	20.958-21.0526	20.9815-20.9934	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051	11.6159-11.6151	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	10.781-10.8547	10.8231-10.8382	41c-24p	41c-24p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	20.958-21.0526	20.9815-20.9934	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051	11.6159-11.6151	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	10.781-10.8547	10.8231-10.8382	41c-24p	41c-24p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	20.958-21.0526	20.9815-20.9934	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051	11.6159-11.6151	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	10.781-10.8547	10.8231-10.8382	41c-24p	41c-24p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	20.958-21.0526	20.9815-20.9934	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051	11.6159-11.6151	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	10.781-10.8547	10.8231-10.8382	41c-24p	41c-24p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	20.958-21.0526	20.9815-20.9934	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051	11.6159-11.6151	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	10.781-10.8547	10.8231-10.8382	41c-24p	41c-24p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	20.958-21.0526	20.9815-20.9934	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051	11.6159-11.6151	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	10.781-10.8547	10.8231-10.8382	41c-24p	41c-24p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	20.958-21.0526	20.9815-20.9934	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051	11.6159-11.6151	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	10.781-10.8547	10.8231-10.8382	41c-24p	41c-24p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	20.958-21.0526	20.9815-20.9934	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051	11.6159-11.6151	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	10.781-10.8547	10.8231-10.8382	41c-24p	41c-24p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	20.958-21.0526	20.9815-20.9934	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051	11.6159-11.6151	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	10.781-10.8547	10.8231-10.8382	41c-24p	41c-24p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	20.958-21.0526	20.9815-20.9934	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051	11.6159-11.6151	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	10.781-10.8547	10.8231-10.8382	41c-24p	41c-24p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	20.958-21.0526	20.9815-20.9934	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051	11.6159-11.6151	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	10.781-10.8547	10.8231-10.8382	41c-24p	41c-24p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	20.958-21.0526	20.9815-20.9934	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051	11.6159-11.6151	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	10.781-10.8547	10.8231-10.8382	41c-24p	41c-24p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	20.958-21.0526	20.9815-20.9934	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051	11.6159-11.6151	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	10.781-10.8547	10.8231-10.8382	41c-24p	41c-24p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	20.958-21.0526	20.9815-20.9934	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051	11.6159-11.6151	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	10.781-10.8547	10.8231-10.8382	41c-24p	41c-24p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	20.958-21.0526	20.9815-20.9934	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051	11.6159-11.6151	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	10.781-10.8547	10.8231-10.8382	41c-24p	41c-24p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	20.958-21.0526	20.9815-20.9934	11-11c	11-11c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	258.20-262.33	258.20-262.33	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	210.85-212.08	210.85-212.08	30-85c	30-85c	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	3.1910-3.2010	3.1910-3.2010	87-130p	87-130p	Ceylon rupee	0.6180-0.6180
NY Ark	11.6021-11.6051					

DOLLAR SPOT RATES			
505	Denmark	7.0495-7.0495	#

Belgium	2,0358-2,0363	W Germany	1,8540-1,8550	Belgium (Dom)	36.50-36.83
France	2,6295-2,6305	Switzerland	1,5430-1,5440	Hong Kong	7,0095-7,0095
Italy	1,2373-1,2394	Netherlands	2,0935-2,0945	Portugal	130.80-151.50
Spain	1,2085-1,2085	France	6,2570-6,2600	Spain	122.40-122.50
Sweden	6,3510-6,3580	Japan	132.10-132.20	Austria	13.06-13.07
Denmark	6,7250-6,7300				

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Ecol.

## MONEY MARKETS

[illegible]

**BULLION:**  
Open: \$432.95-432.75

[illegible]

Low	Close	Vol	Open
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## ILITIES

LONDON FOX

Activity

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COCOA

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Jul 955-964

Dec 953-953

Mar 956-953

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## Court cannot intervene over child in care

In re M and H (Minors)  
Before Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Goff of Chieveley and Lord Joffe of Tulliberry

[Speeches July 28]  
Although the court had jurisdiction under section 9(1) of the Guardianship of Minors Act 1971 to entertain applications by the father of an illegitimate child for legal custody and access, where the parental rights in respect of the child had been vested in the local authority pursuant to a resolution made under section 3(1) of the Child Care Act 1980, the court was bound to exercise its discretion by dismissing the applications by reason of the principle that, where the local authority had been entrusted with the power and duty to make decisions about the welfare of children in their care, the court had no power to review the merits of those decisions.

The House of Lords so held in dismissing consolidated appeals by the father of two minors from (i) the decision of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Goff and Lord Justice Balcombe) (The Times May 20, 1987; [1987] 3 WLR 759) allowing an appeal by the respondent local authority from an order of Mr Justice Harrison at Cardiff County Court on March 20, 1987, granting interim access to the father, and (ii) the order of Mr Justice Balcombe on July 30, 1987, dismissing the father's application for legal custody of the minors.

Mr Alun Ward, QC and Mr

Philip Davies for the father; Mr James Goudie, QC, Mr Malcolm Bishop and Mr Stuart Catchpole for the council.  
LORD BRANDON said that in the 1970s the father and the first respondent (the mother) lived together without being married. They had three children, R, M and H. In 1980 the relationship deteriorated and the mother married another man.

In 1982 the father went temporarily to the Yemen, and in July the local authority received notice of all three children into voluntary care. In December 1982 the mother took back R. On November 3, 1983, the authority, by resolution passed under section 3(1)(b)(v) of the Child Care Act 1980, assumed parental rights and duties with respect to M and H.

In May 1984, the father, having returned from the Yemen and learned what had happened to M and H, accompanied the mother on her last visit. The father married in March 1985 and in July the actual custody of R was transferred to him and his wife.

The father informed the authority that he wished to take over the care of M and H. He and his wife had access on nine occasions to enable the authority to assess their suitability for having care on a permanent basis. But from January 1986 the authority refused further access and decided to continue with plans for fostering and adoption.

The first question was whether the jurisdiction conferred on the court by section 9(1) of the Guardianship of

Minors Act 1971 was limited to entertaining applications by one parent against another, or whether it extended to applications by one parent against a third party, including a local authority having the care of the minor pursuant to a parental rights resolution.

The question of construction was not at all easy. Clearly section 9 was directed mainly to applications by one parent against the other, but it would be wrong to imply in section 9 a limitation which could easily have, but had not, been expressed.

The second question was whether the court had jurisdiction to entertain the father's applications, it was nevertheless effectively prevented from exercising that jurisdiction by the principles laid down in *A v High Court* (1982) AC 363 and *In re W (Minors)* (1985) AC 791.

In *A's* case the House of Lords held that Parliament had by the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 entrusted to the local authority the power and duty to make decisions about the welfare of children in their care and that the High Court was left with no residual power as to the merits of those decisions.

There were several differences between the present case and the *A* and *W* cases. First, the jurisdiction there sought to be invoked was that of the High Court in wardship. Second, the children in those cases were in the care of the local authority under section 1 of the 1969 Act.

Third, the dispute in *A* and *W* did not relate in terms to legal custody.

Fourth, the challenge to the local authority's decision was made in *A* by the mother and in *W* by relatives, whereas in the present case it was made by the natural father of two children who were illegitimate.

In the result, none of the four differences appeared to afford any good reason why the principles laid down in *A* and *W* should not apply to the present case.

The third question was whether the House should now treat *A* and *W* as having been wrongly decided and depart from them. Two main grounds were advanced.

The first was that the principle in accordance with which decisions were required to be made about children generally differed significantly from the principle with which local authorities were required to make decisions about children in their care.

Counsel sought to draw a contrast between section 1 of the 1971 Act and section 18 of the 1980 Act.

In some contexts there might be a significant difference between the description of a consideration as the first consideration and the first and paramount consideration on the other. In the context of section 18, however, except where the need for protecting members of the public was involved there was no such significant difference.

The second ground was that the denial of a review on the merits by a court of the de-

visions of local authorities was a breach of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1953) (Cnd 8969).

There was some doubt whether the denial to the father of such a right did constitute a breach of article 6 or article 8 of the Convention. But, even assuming it did, though the United Kingdom was a party to the Convention, Parliament had not so far seen fit to make it part of the domestic law.

That meant that English courts were under no duty to apply its provisions directly. While English courts would strive when they could to interpret statutes as conforming with the United Kingdom's obligations under the Convention, they were nevertheless bound to give effect to statutes which in accordance with their terms, even if the statutes might conflict with the Convention.

It followed that, even if the assumption of a breach was made, the right conclusion was not that *A* and *W* were wrongly decided, but that Parliament had not, in the statutes relating to children in the care of local authorities so far in force, given full effect to certain provisions of the Convention, and had in that regard failed to comply with the international obligations of the United Kingdom as a party to it.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Griffiths, Lord Goff and Lord Joffe agreed.

Solicitors: Kenwright & Cox for Edward Giddard, Cardiff; Sharpe Pritchard for Mr N. G. Neal, Cardiff.

## Regina v Conway

Before Lord Justice Woolf, Mr Justice McCullough and Mr Justice Auld

[Judgment July 28]  
Necessity could be a defence to a charge of reckless driving when the facts established duress of circumstances and a defence of duress of circumstances was available only if, from an objective standpoint, the motorist could be said to be acting in order to avoid a threat of death or serious injury.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment allowing an appeal by Francis Gerald Conway, aged 30, against conviction at Reading Crown Court (Judge Murchie and a jury) of driving a motor vehicle on a road recklessly, contrary to section 2 of the Road Traffic Act 1972. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and disqualified for 18 months.

Mr John Perry, who did not appear before the court, was the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr Hugh Torrance for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE WOOLF, giving the judgment of the court, said that the appellant was driving a car on a road, and had a passenger, Giulio Tonna, who was known to the police as the subject of a bench warrant.

According to the police, they were in an unmarked police vehicle and drew up alongside the appellant, showed a warrant card and told him to wait as they wanted a word with Tonna.

The appellant's evidence, supported by witnesses and not disputed by the prosecution, was that a few weeks earlier Tonna had been in a vehicle when another man was shot and Tonna was chased and narrowly escaped.

The appellant's evidence was that Tonna was the main target and intended victim.

The appellant said also that, immediately before the alleged reckless driving, two young men in civilian clothes came running towards his car and Tonna screamed hysterically "drive".

In his Lordship's view there was sufficient evidence to establish that Tonna was an identifiable person by reference to their ethnic origins.

In considering the remainder of section 1(1)(b) his Lordship was satisfied that the provisions of paragraphs (i) and (ii) were fulfilled.

However, on the evidence before the court it could not decide whether or not justification existed so as to displace paragraph (ii) and consequently the action would be remitted.

LORD JUSTICE TAYLOR delivered a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Stocker delivered a judgment which concurred in the result.

Solicitors: Bindman & Partners; Edward Ball Bradshaw & Waterson.

## Defence of necessity in reckless driving

Before Lord Justice Woolf, Mr Justice McCullough and Mr Justice Auld

Necessity could be a defence to a charge of reckless driving when the facts established duress of circumstances and a defence of duress of circumstances was available only if, from an objective standpoint, the motorist could be said to be acting in order to avoid a threat of death or serious injury.

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LORD JUSTICE TAYLOR delivered a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Stocker delivered a judgment which concurred in the result.

Solicitors: Bindman & Partners; Edward Ball Bradshaw & Waterson.

## When a defendant's lie is capable of being corroboration

Before Lord Justice Russell, Mr Justice Jupp and Mr Justice Patten

[Reasons July 26]  
A trial judge had erred in directing a jury that the retraction of an admission by a father that he had had sexual intercourse with his daughter on a specific occasion, together with an assertion that he had never had intercourse with her on any occasion, was, if they were satisfied that the earlier admission was true, a lie which was capable, not only of corroborating other evidence regarding the specific occasion, but also the testimony of the daughter with regard to the previous occasions on which no other evidence was available.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment giving reasons for upholding the appeal on July 19 of Rex Barber against his conviction at Leeds Crown Court (Judge Bennett, QC and a jury) on July 17, 1987 of two counts of incest on which he had been sentenced to four and two years' imprisonment.

No appeal was made in respect of another count of incest and one of assault on which the appellant had been sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment.

His Lordship invited the Official Receiver to consider those words, and his own to similar effect in *In re L-Line Electric Motors Ltd* (1988) 3 WLR 26, 32, carefully before applying for disqualification orders where the conduct complained of amounted to no more than mismanagement.

LORD JUSTICE RUSSELL, giving the reasons of the court, said that the appellant had been charged with incest on two counts and a fourth count referred to an admitted assault on the same day.

After arrest the appellant admitted the last act of sexual intercourse but denied incest on any other occasion. At trial he retracted his confession, his case being that he had never had sexual intercourse with his daughter.

There was forensic science evidence and the appellant's confession to corroborate the daughter's evidence on count three.

The short point raised by the appeal related to the effect of the appellant's sworn testimony retracting his confession and repeating his denial of incest on all other occasions. It had not been denied that, on the assumption that the appellant had lied, that was capable of corroborating the daughter's evidence on count three but it was denied that it was capable of corroborating the earlier counts.

The Crown had contended that the appellant's denial of sexual intercourse at any time amounted to a single indivisible lie embracing the whole period involved in the indictment.

Their Lordships took the view that the only realistic approach to the evidence of the appellant was to say that in testifying as he did he was (a) swearing that he had not had sexual intercourse on September 24, 1986 and (b) swearing that he had never had sexual intercourse with his daughter on any earlier occasion.

Only (a) could be shown by independent evidence to be a lie. The only evidence to show that (b) was a lie was the evidence of the complainant.

The appellant's evidence relating to counts one and two, therefore, if it was a lie, was not demonstrated to be so by any evidence independent of the complainant.

Accordingly their Lordships took the view that there had been a material misdirection to the jury and, reluctantly, that there was no room for the application of the proviso to section 2(1) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968.

The one and two were, therefore, quashed.

Solicitors: Crown Prosecution Service, Leeds.

## Gypsies are a racial group under discrimination Act

Commission of Racial Equality v Dutton

Before Lord Justice Stocker, Lord Justice Nicholls and Lord Justice Taylor

[Judgment July 27]  
"Travellers" was not synonymous with "gypsies". Accordingly a licensee who displayed a notice in his public house "Sorry, no travellers" did not thereby indicate that he intended directly to discriminate against gypsies contrary to section 1(1)(a) of the Race Relations Act 1976.

However, gypsies were a racial group for the purposes of the Act and the notice was capable of amounting to indirect discrimination contrary to section 1(1)(b).

The Court of Appeal so held allowing an appeal by the Commission for Racial Equality from a judgment of the Westminster County Court who had dismissed their action against Mr Patrick Dutton, the licensee of the Cat and Mutton, London Fields, Hackney, who had displayed a notice "Sorry, no travellers" in his public house.

The case was remitted to Westminster County Court for determination of the issue whether section 1(1)(b) of the 1976 Act was satisfied.

Mr Stephen Sedley, QC and Mr Keith Horroby for the commission; Mr John Samuels QC and Mr Roger McCarthy for Mr Dutton.

LORD JUSTICE NICHOLLS said that because Mr Dutton had had unpleasant experiences with people who came from caravans parked illegally near his pub, he had put up the sign which the commission complained was contrary to section 29 of the 1976 Act.

For present purposes discrimination was defined by section 1(1). Two types of conduct fell within that definition.

Subsection 1(a), which amounted to direct discrimination, provided: "A person discriminates against another... if on racial grounds he treats that other less favourably than he treats or would treat other persons."

Subsection 1(b), which amounted to indirect discrimination, provided: "A person discriminates against another... if he applies or would apply equally to persons not of that race a provision, criterion or condition which has the effect of putting persons of that race at a disadvantage compared with persons of other races."

Turning to the question of direct discrimination, his Lordship said that the commission's case was that "travellers" was synonymous with gypsies. Despite material which supported that view the judge had rejected it and his Lordship agreed with him.

One of the difficulties was that the word "gypsy" had more than one meaning. The primary one was given by *The Oxford English Dictionary* as being "a member of a wandering race, by

themselves called 'Romany', of Hindu origin, which first appeared in England in the 16th, and was then believed to have come from Egypt."

There was also a looser, more colloquial meaning, that is, a "nomad". That second meaning was not definitive of a racial group within the Act, and included such persons as peace people, new age travellers, hippies and hawkers, as well as (Romany) gypsies. In his judgment his Lordship was referring to "gypsies" in its primary meaning unless indicating otherwise.

Like most English words, the meaning of "travellers" depended on the context in which it was used. In his Lordship's view, in the windows of the Cat and Mutton, "no travellers" would be understood by those to whom it was directed, namely potential customers, as meaning persons who were currently leading a nomadic way of life, living in caravans, tents or other vehicles.

Thus the notice embraced gypsies who were not in that way, but the class included those who were. Between one half and two thirds of gypsies had in this country abandoned a nomadic way of life. His Lordship did not think the notice would reason-

ably have been understood as applying to them.

For that reason the notice did not amount to an indication that Mr Dutton intended to act in a discriminatory manner contrary to section 1(1)(a) of the Act.

The first question arising in considering whether the notice was capable of amounting to indirect discrimination, contrary to section 1(1)(b), was whether gypsies were a racial group.

The definition of "racial group" was considered in *Manila v Dowell* (1983) 2 All ER 548 where Lord Fraser of Tullybelton had observed that "ethnic" should be construed relatively widely in a broad cultural or historic sense, even though in biological terms the group was not drawn from common racial stock.

Applying Lord Fraser's test, his Lordship disagreed with the judge's assessment that gypsies did not fall into such a group.

On the evidence it was clear that gypsies in the primary sense of the word were a minority with a long shared history and common geographical origin. They had distinctive customs, a language derived from Romany and a common culture.

Furthermore, and contrary to

## Misjudgment no reason for ban

In re McNulty's Interchange Ltd

In re General Robots Ltd

Ordinary commercial misjudgment was not in itself sufficient to justify disqualifying a person as a director of a company under section 300 of the Companies Act 1985.

In the normal case the conduct complained of had to display a lack of commercial probity. Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, Lord Chancellor, stated in the Chancery Division on July 8.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR said that the director had been a

director of two companies which had gone into insolvent liquidation within five years of each other and was therefore within the primary requirements of section 300.

But his Lordship deplored the suggestion that when a director was found to be insolvent, he should be seen to have been an error of commercial judgment, that could constitute sufficient conduct to justify his disqualification under the section as a person unfit to be concerned in the management of a company.

He endorsed the words of Mr Justice Hoffmann who in *In re Dawson Printers Group Ltd* (1987) BCLC 501, pointed out that if mere mismanagement was a ground for making a disqualification order, the effect of the section would be quite arbitrary.

His Lordship invited the Official Receiver to consider those words, and his own to similar effect in *In re L-Line Electric Motors Ltd* (1988) 3 WLR 26, 32, carefully before applying for disqualification orders where the conduct complained of amounted to no more than mismanagement.

LORD JUSTICE RUSSELL, giving the reasons of the court, said that the appellant had been charged with incest on two counts and a fourth count referred to an admitted assault on the same day.

After arrest the appellant admitted the last act of sexual intercourse but denied incest on any other occasion. At trial he retracted his confession, his case being that he had never had sexual intercourse with his daughter.

There was forensic science evidence and the appellant's confession to corroborate the daughter's evidence on count three.

The short point raised by the appeal related to the effect of the appellant's sworn testimony retracting his confession and repeating his denial of incest on all other occasions. It had not been denied that, on the assumption that the appellant had lied, that was capable of corroborating the daughter's evidence on count three but it was denied that it was capable of corroborating the earlier counts.

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Their Lordships took the view that the only realistic approach to the evidence of the appellant was to say that in testifying as he did he was (a) swearing that he had not had sexual intercourse on September 24, 1986 and (b) swearing that he had never had sexual intercourse with his daughter on any earlier occasion.

Only (a) could be shown by independent evidence to be a lie. The only evidence to show that (b) was a lie was the evidence of the complainant.

Accordingly their Lordships took the view that there had been a material misdirection to the jury and, reluctantly, that there was no room for the application of the proviso to section 2(1) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968.

The one and two were, therefore, quashed.

Solicitors: Crown Prosecution Service, Leeds.

## Correction

In *Li Shu-ling v The Queen* (The Times July 28) the first paragraph at the top of the first leg of our report should have read:

"Their Lordships could not agree with a possible suggestion in *R v Tim Wing-kai* (1976) HKLR 401 that the prosecution should after an oral confession. There could be no point in making a video film of the demonstration of the crime unless the accused had confessed orally to the crime."

Where it detected breaches of

Regina v Panel on Take-Overs and Mergers, Ex parte Guinness plc

Before Lord Donaldson of Lynton, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lloyd and Lord Justice Goff

[Judgment July 28]

A decision whether or not to adjourn a hearing was *par excellence* a matter for the exercise of judicial discretion by the court or tribunal seized of the matter.

Accordingly while there might be reservations as to the wisdom of refusing to adjourn the Panel on Take-Overs and Mergers' hearings relating to whether Guinness had acted contrary to the limits on its exercise were established in *R v Panel on Take-Overs and Mergers, Ex parte Dainton plc* (1987) QB 815. The present appeal called for a further review of the limits on its exercise.

The Court of Appeal so held dismissing an appeal by Guinness plc from the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Watkins, Lord Justice Russell and Mr Justice Tudor Evans) (The Times April 1, 1988) which had refused to grant an application for judicial review of two decisions of the panel on August 25 and September 2, 1987 refusing to adjourn hearings of the panel relating to the issue whether Guinness had acted in concert during its takeover bid for Distillers Company to rule 11.

Mr David Oliver, QC, Mr Richard Field, QC and Mr Richard Elias for Guinness; Mr Roger Buckley, QC and Mr Paul Walker for the panel.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the panel was a truly remarkable body whose nature was part legislator, part court of interpretation, part consultant, part referee, part disciplinary tribunal. Its self-imposed task was to regulate and police the conduct of take-overs and mergers in the financial markets of the UK.

Since it had to determine and declare its own terms of reference and the rules applicable in the markets, it also acted as the conscience of those markets, acting sometimes in an advisory and consultative role.

Where it detected breaches of

the rules during the course of a take-over it acted as a whistle-blowing referee. Finally when the dust had settled, it could take disciplinary action against those whom it found who had broken the rules.

Until the present problem, it was probable that all concerned visualized a dichotomy between contemporaneous refereeing and the retrospective disciplinary function. However, since the panel failed to blow the whistle while the take-over was in progress, it thought it right over a year later to resume its refereeing task on the basis of an action replay.

The court's jurisdiction and the limits on its exercise were established in *R v Panel on Take-Overs and Mergers, Ex parte Dainton plc* (1987) QB 815. The present appeal called for a further review of the limits on its exercise.

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which the panel's investigation was based, his Lordship said that at the time of the proposed bid for Distillers, Guinness and those acting in concert with them held the 15 per cent of the shares in Distillers and thus could not under the rules acquire any more shares in the market without at the same time making an offer to buy all Distillers' shares.

Distillers' shares during the offer period or within the preceding 12 months.

In terms of cash that meant that whereas the cash offer contained in the bid was 63p per share, if the 15 per cent limit were exceeded, Guinness would have to raise its offer to 731p per share, that being the highest price at which the Guinness concert party had acquired Distillers' shares at the relevant time.

In April 1986, Pipetec, a Swiss company bought a block of 10.6 million shares which came on the market at 705p per share.

The panel had been acquired by Pipetec, the contents of which, if correct, showed that there had in fact been a concert party contrary to the rules.

The panel, in the utmost urgency had to determine the matter. Mr Oliver Rous assumed that the panel had been acquired by Pipetec, the contents of which, if correct, showed that there had in fact been a concert party contrary to the rules.

Subsequently inspectors were appointed by the Department of Trade and Industry to investigate the matter.

After its own boardroom upheaval Guinness's accountants obtained from Bank Leu in Switzerland a copy of a letter (the Pipetec letter) purportedly from Mr Ward of Guinness to Pipetec, the contents of which, if correct, showed that there had in fact been a concert party contrary to the rules.

The panel decided to investigate the matter, although originally it intended to do so after the determination of the DTI inquiry. Following the effect of the Financial Services (Disclosure of Information) (No 2) Order (1987 No 859) which constituted the panel as an authority to which the secretary

of state might disclose information received from his inspectors, the panel advised those acting for Guinness that it would review its jurisdiction without awaiting the outcome of the DTI inquiry.

The panel executive made it clear that the investigation would be in two phases: (i) involving a judgment on whether or not there was a concert party and (ii) if so, the panel's consideration as to consequences.

Guinness's advisers objected, seeking an adjournment until the DTI report had been published and any criminal or civil proceedings were ended.

The panel continued its inquiries, in particular receiving confirmation from the DTI of the Pipetec letter.

Guinness continued to press for an adjournment, but the panel felt unable to agree. At the hearing on August 25 Guinness again sought an adjournment on the grounds that (a) the panel's procedures although appropriate in the context of a company bid, were ill adapted to later proceedings, which were to be conducted with disciplinary proceedings; (b) essential witnesses from Bank Leu, Pipetec and Mr Ward, *inter alia*, had not been called for examination and cross-examination.

The panel refused and refused to vacate the second hearing date for September 2. Immediately before that date, the panel executive delivered the final version of



## CHELMSFORD

## FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT  
By Michael Horsnell

## Town ready for promotion

When the Queen visits Chelmsford with the Duke of Edinburgh today she will find a town full of confidence — as it celebrates the centenary of being granted borough status

There will be an extra under-current of excitement when the Queen visits Chelmsford today as the town celebrates its centenary of being granted borough status. Local officials and townspeople are wishing for a favourable response to the borough council's petition for the official elevation of this old mid-Essex market town to a city.

The Queen has already given permission for her silhouette to be included in the borough's centenary logo alongside that of Queen Victoria who bestowed borough status on Chelmsford in 1888.

The granting of city status is at the discretion of the Queen, who will mark the centenary by attending a civic service at Chelmsford Cathedral and officially opening a £12.5 million extension to County Hall.

It is Chelmsford's diocesan and administrative importance as the county town of Essex on which its petition has been largely based, backed by its judicial standing as the home of a modern crown court. But it has much else going for it too, not least as home to Essex County Cricket Club and the Essex Constabulary.

A borough council spokesman said: "When you consider the requirements necessary for city status we seem to fit the bill, so we are certainly keeping our fingers crossed. The Queen's visit is a marvellous boost for the town in the midst of our centenary celebrations but our elevation to a city would be the icing on the cake."

## BRIEFLY

Population..... 150,000  
Dwellings..... 54,000  
Work-force..... 65,000  
Area..... 34,230 hectares  
M.P. .... Simon Burns (C.)  
Local authority .... Chelmsford Borough Council  
Chief executive .... R. M. C. Hartley

Situated on the A12 between London and Colchester, 45 miles from the capital, Chelmsford had already come a long way before it rose to national prominence recently through Channel 4's *Romano-British* sitcom, *Chelmsford 123*.

In this the new Governor of Britannia, Aulus Paulinus was banished to the armpit of the Roman Empire for accidentally insulting the Emperor's girlfriend at a banquet and fetched up in Caesarmagus (Chelmsford).

Actually there are those who claim Caesarmagus was Julius Caesar's campaign base in his invasion of 54BC (if you believe that, you'll believe anything). Certainly, its Roman roots have sprung up with renewed vigour with the recent discoveries of a mansion, baths, and splendid silver and gold ceremonial armour.

Evidence of man's earliest settlement in Chelmsford, however, goes back to a tribe that made cooking pots from river clay before the Romans established their furt there, and a Neolithic ceremonial monument has been recorded at Springfield Lyons.

Chelmsford became an important town after it was granted its royal charters to hold a weekly market and annual fair in 1199 and 1201. Nowadays it is a thriving town of burgeoning engineering and technological importance at the centre of one of the fastest-growing areas in Europe.

Its population has almost trebled in less than 30 years to 150,000, a rapid expansion which has inevitably damaged its architectural appeal.

Traditionally Chelmsford has competed with the garrison town of Colchester, the oldest recorded town in Britain, for civic pre-eminence in Essex.

Colchester, with its university, port facilities and tourist attractions, has had a stronger image. But the opening today of Chelmsford's huge and attractive development at County Hall, which is one of Essex's largest employers, has given the county town the edge over its rival.

For more than 15 years, the county council has striven to bring together its scattered central departments on one site.

The council, which provides services for a population of nearly 1.5 million, has had offices in no fewer than 21 locations in Chelmsford. The prime consideration was to enable the organization to be brought together on the largest site available: the old County Hall and the adjoining land and property owned by the council in King Edward Avenue.

Work on the five-storey extension began in 1985 and, together with the existing building, it will accommodate more than 2,000 staff. Four floors will be devoted to offices but the ground floor will serve as a new library for Chelmsford. Other features include two covered atria, a new register office and a public restaurant.

The design — in Portland stone to match several outstanding buildings such as the Shire Hall and Midland Bank in the town centre — will reflect the dignity of a headquarters serving one of the largest counties in the country.

Almost as ambitious as the County Hall development is a major plan to enhance the Essex Institute of Higher Education in Chelmsford — an institution noted for its innovative links with local and regional employers which, since its reorganization in 1983, has served to boost the town's thriving economy. Already the largest centre for higher education

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BRYN DOLTON



Around Chelmsford: top left, the extension to Essex County Hall, which is being officially opened by the Queen today; right, Philip Firth, the mayor, and, left, the Shire Hall

in the East Anglian region with 12,000 students, the institute will merge with Cambridge College of Arts and Technology on April 1, 1989 to form the Anglia Polytechnic with 20,000 students.

Through a network of consultative committees, employers participate actively in course planning at the institute, as well as development and management, ensuring that students meet the real needs of the community.

This is reflected in the comparative ease with which students obtain full-time employment or higher professional training.

In the most recent survey this year it was found that 99.6 per cent were in employment three months after graduation.

The institute offers primarily postgraduate, degree and professional courses with a wide range of

tailor-made provision for regional employers. Of its present population 1,800 are enrolled on full-time courses and more than 10,000 on part-time and short courses most of which are employer-sponsored, a degree of integration with employers which is probably unmatched in Britain.

In addition to a large range of open courses to which employers have subscribed, tailor-made programmes have been devised for a range of national, regional and local companies including Ford, Marconi, EEE, Norcross, Burroughs, Beechams, BDH, British Gas and Eastern Electricity.

Further, in cooperation with Essex County Council, the institute was responsible for the formation of the Essex Small Business Centre and Essex Export Agency.

A spokesman for the institute

said: "The merger will create an institution with an extremely broad spread of disciplines from pure sciences and arts to technology, law and management. During this period of great change and development the strong commitment to economic support services will not only continue but it will be enhanced."

With its historical background, its judicial and diocesan standing, and its administrative, educational and commercial advance, Chelmsford offers a strong portfolio for elevation to city status.

But meanwhile it intends to enjoy its centenary. The cathedral, whose principal claim to fame is the magnificent flush work south porch, has already celebrated with its annual music festival.

Two mock battles are to be staged by the Civil War Society

during the August Bank Holiday weekend in Hylands Park, a 435-acre estate south west of Chelmsford at the centre of which is the Georgian mansion built in 1728 for Sir John Comyns.

Other events are being staged at the Civic Theatre and the Riverside Ice and Leisure Centre, a huge multi-purpose centre which only opened its doors last year.

The Mayor of Chelmsford, Philip Firth, said: "The last 100 years have, of course, seen many changes in the town which now has a rapidly expanding population and thriving economy. My theme during this centenary year is 'The past with pride and the future with hope.'"

"In the future we aim to stimulate interest in Chelmsford further. After all, as the county town, it is at the heart of Essex."

## On the right road

Detractors used to say the best thing to come out of Chelmsford was the A12, provided the motorist could escape the notorious traffic bottleneck at the Army & Navy roundabout. The town has managed to undo itself within the last two years, however, and a greatly improved road network linking it with London and the flourishing East Anglian container ports has complemented its burgeoning prosperity, environmental improvement and growing strategic importance.

The A12 has been upgraded almost to motorway standard by the long-awaited Chelmsford bypass and this busy road links with the M25 10 miles to the south of the town.

Work on another big road improvement, the Chelmer Valley Route (North), which will effectively form a second bypass for Chelmsford, is to be completed by the spring of 1990.

The £5 million project will link the south of the town with the A130 to Stansted Airport, which is about 20 miles to the north-west, and the M11.

Chelmsford is equidistant between the two airports in the county — the rapidly expanding Stansted and Southend. Apart from scheduled and charter flights, both have important and export freight handling facilities and air taxi services.

Rail communications have improved with the electrification of the line from Norwich to London's Liverpool Street. Unusually the latter City service, which calls at Ipswich and Colchester, ends to stop at Chelmsford. Commuters are obliged instead to rely on often decrepit Network South-East trains whose journeys normally start on the branch line at Chelms or Harwich Town before linking with the main Norwich line. Trains take 40 minutes to cover so many miles, and only when they are on time.

British Rail is, however, dragging Liverpool Street and Chelmsford Station into the twentieth century. A £1.1 billion redevelopment at Liverpool Street is well under way, and the rebuilding of Chelmsford Station is due for completion in October.

## Where high-tech has its origins

With the arrival of Guglielmo Marconi from Bologna in 1896 and the establishment three years later of his Wireless Telegraph & Signal Company in Hall Street, Chelmsford, the first radio factory in the world, the town lays claim to being the birthplace of the electronics and communications industry.

Chelmsford, faithful to the memory of the Italian genius whose invention led to the arrest of Dr Crippen and his mistress Ethel Le Neve, after a wireless message from SS Minerva to Scotland Yard in 1910, remains home to what is now the huge GEC-Marconi Electronics Group, which employs 10,000 in and around the town.

Pioneers of satellite communications, advanced military radar systems and laser technology, the group's communications, radar and marine divisions have long kept the name of its famous founder at the head of the field.

In an intensely competitive market it suffers its setbacks, evidenced by the 90 redundancies announced earlier this month by Marconi Radar when it reduced its work-force to 2,300.

But the group is still Chelmsford's premier employer and, prompted by a staff of more than 1,000 at the Marconi Research Centre, is likely to remain so.

Dominated by big-name employers such as Marconi, Chelmsford is among the fastest growing industrial and commercial areas in Europe with an unemployment rate which fell to 4.2 per cent this month, among the lowest in Essex and testimony to the county town's buoyancy.

The local work-force of 65,000 is split 70 per cent in service industries and 25 per cent in manufacturing, although a growing white-collar army commutes to



Radio revolution: Marconi, with an early apparatus

Inspired by the revolutionary spirit of its most celebrated adopted son, the town has engendered other world leaders in industry.

Chelmsford is the birthplace and headquarters of English Electric Valve, another GEC company, now Europe's leading electron tube manufacturer whose products serve the diverse needs of aviation, broadcasting, defence, medicine, industry, science and shipping throughout the world.

Employing about 2,000 people in Chelmsford, EEV has achieved an impressive growth record with annual sales now exceeding £70 million of which 50 per cent is exported.

The company's success was built on wartime development of microwave tubes such as magnetrons for radar. Today the name EEV is synonymous with microwave tubes, travelling wave tubes, duplexers and klystrons, broadcast tubes and a comprehensive range of electro-optical devices including image-intensifiers.

Though the widest range of high technology is developed and manufactured in Chelmsford, older industries retain their place in its prosperity.

on which the town conveniently sits.

Since the early 1980s Essex County Council has been actively encouraging the growth of smaller businesses while the multi-nationals and other major employers grew to give Essex one of the quickest growth rates of any county in the United Kingdom since the 1950s.

An employment promotion unit was created in the county planning department in Chelmsford in 1982.

This liaises with local, national and international organizations to promote Essex as a place to develop, invest or relocate.

A business guide in five languages and a bi-monthly list of available commercial and industrial properties are published, expert seminars are held throughout the county and exhibitions mounted at ports and airports as well as overseas.

Audience to small firms is given by sponsorship of the county's ten enterprise agencies, by providing space for first-time exhibitors at the Essex Show and by giving support to the Essex Co-operative Development Agency.

The Essex Business Centre at Chelmsford in 1986 was re-launched by the county council. It provides a free counselling service on all aspects of business including marketing, management, staff training and exporting, regular seminars focusing on small firms and runs courses in business management.

Commerce and industry will celebrate the town's centenary with a special four-day exhibition, the Chelmsford 100 Show, from September 7 at Central Park, Chelmsford. Organized on behalf of Chelmsford and District Chamber of Trade, Commerce and Industry by the exhibition company Westside Fairs, it is designed to generate new business opportunities.

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Newcastle (0191) 261 2071, Milton Keynes (0908) 602880,  
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## FOCUS

CHELMSFORD

## Home team in the millionaire league

The county cricket team is enjoying financial success

Essex County Cricket Club — headquarters in Chelmsford — is the most successful county side in the country over the last decade with four championships and five limited-overs titles bringing an unrivalled glint to its trophies cabinet.

Four members of this season's Britannic Assurance championship-chasing side — Graham Gooch, Neil Foster, Derek Pringle and John Childs — were selected for the England squad for the Fourth Test at Headingley against the West Indies.

Peter Edwards, the club's secretary-general manager, said: "It's a county record and a marvellous honour for us to have this many players good enough to be selected for England although their absence on Test duty caused Essex a few selection problems."

Complementing its pre-eminence on the field is the county's extraordinary financial success in

recent years. Essex CCC is now widely considered commercial leader of the game excluding the Test-ground counties at Lord's, the Oval, Headingley, Old Trafford, Edgbaston and Trent Bridge.

By the end of last season the club's net assets exceeded the magical figure of £1 million for the first time and its income was not far short of a similar amount.

The county ground itself was honoured with the staging of a World Cup match, the tie between Australia and India in 1983. The Queen's visit for Chelmsford's centenary today is followed tomorrow by the arrival of the West Indies for a three-day game.

Next season, after protracted planning negotiations with the local council, the county ground will have a new £200,000 entrance behind imposing wrought-iron

gates. Money has also been heavily invested in the club's indoor cricket school — said to be the best outside Lord's — whose throughput of enthusiastic young cricketers continues to rise annually as less and less cricket is played in secondary schools.

Success has not come easily to Essex. For a century the land of the three scimitars was considered the Cinderella county, on and off the field.

Formed on January 14, 1876, under the chairmanship of James Round, MP for Colchester, who became its first captain, the club chose Brentwood as its headquarters.

The poor support it received in such a backwater soon forced it to move to Leyton in east London, which remained headquarters for almost 50 years. But with financial

pressures persisting, it was decided the only way to survive was to take cricket out into the county to serve the then rapidly expanding centres away from London. Thus, like a travelling circus (marquees, moveable seating, scoreboard and all), the club played out its home fixtures list at Southend, Colchester, Ilford, Westcliff, Romford, Leyton and Clacton, as well as Chelmsford where its offices were established.

This itinerancy persisted until 1967 when the present ground at Chelmsford was bought with the help of an interest-free loan from Warwickshire CCC, which was repaid over 10 years.

The Gypsy spirit persists with festival county cricket weeks at Valentine's Park, Ilford, Southchurch Park, Southend and Castle Park, Colchester. The facil-

ities at these venues are a sporting universe from the modern arena at Chelmsford but a glorious reminder of the days when the county's famous double-decker buses transported the scoreboard and the ladies' toilets from ground to ground.

Though Essex fielded many fine sides under Pearce, Insole, Bailey and Taylor, the club's travelling circus act always hampered Essex as championship contenders. It was not until 1979 that history was defied.

Mr Edwards said: "If trophies are a measure of success it was 103 years before we became successful, thanks to a perfectly balanced team. But we have always played entertaining cricket, always had marvellous supporters and always a wonderful club atmosphere."

Perhaps you shouldn't necessarily measure success by the number of trophies you win."



Graham Gooch: Club stalwart, England regular



Peter Edwards: We have a wonderful atmosphere

# GEC in Chelmsford challenging the frontiers of technology

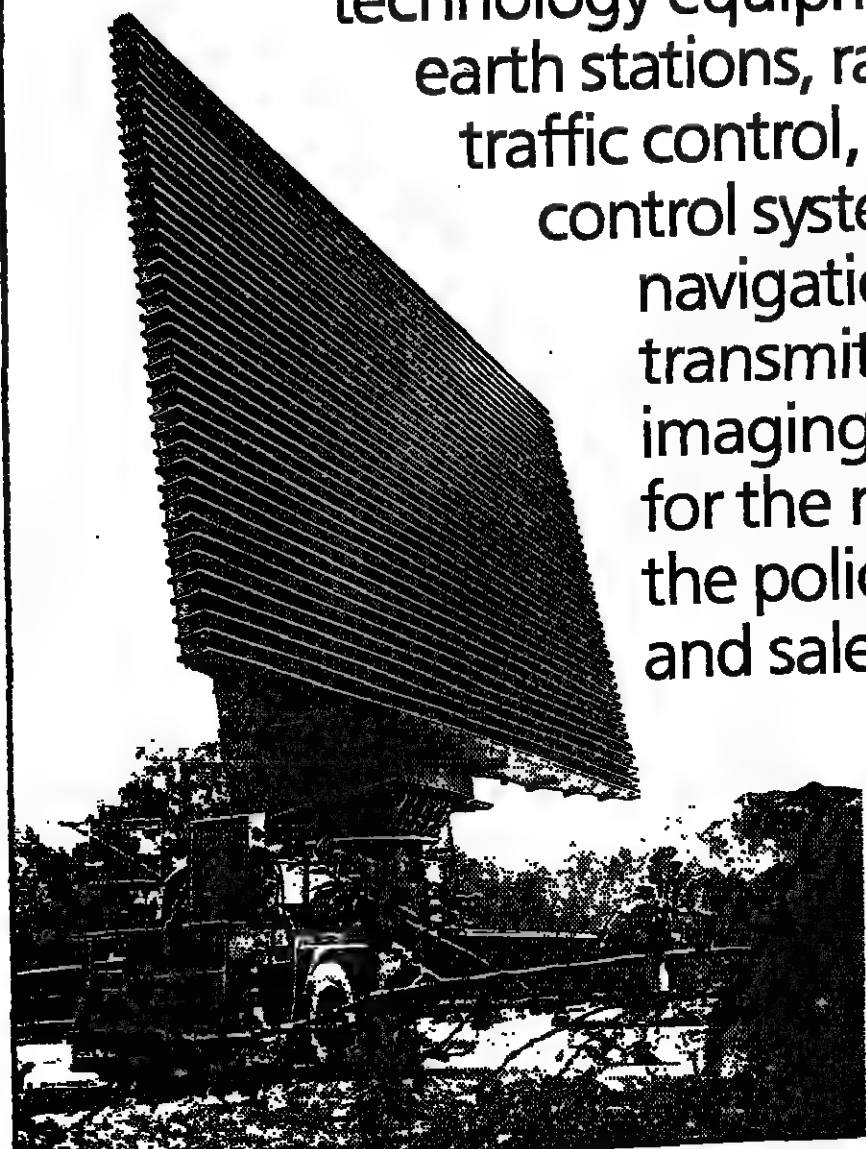
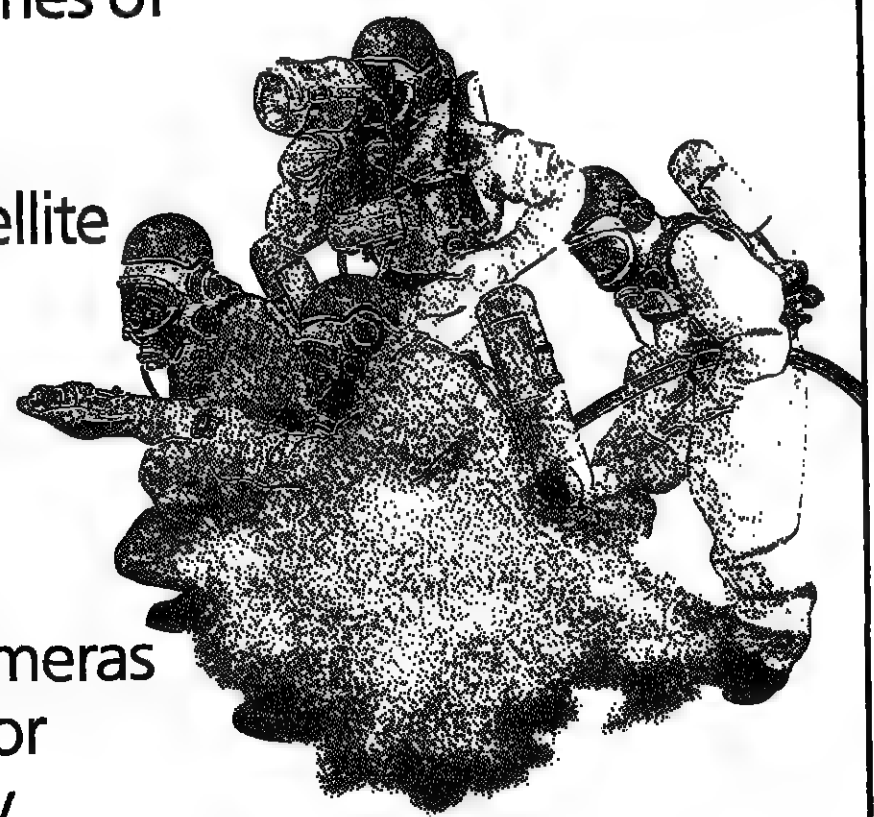


Chelmsford may not look much like a frontier town. Nonetheless, this is where you'll find the frontiers of communications, radar, information technology and professional electronic tubes.

The first outpost was established by Guglielmo Marconi back in 1899. And the GEC-Marconi companies there, as well as EEV another GEC company, have been pushing back the boundaries of electronics ever since.

They produce a vast and diverse range of high technology equipment. Some examples are: satellite earth stations, radar systems including air traffic control, command and weapon control systems for the armed forces, navigational aids, TV and radio transmitters, microwave, power and imaging sources, thermal imaging cameras for the rescue services, mobile radio for the police, combat radios for the army, and sales around the world.

A specialist research centre continuously explores the territory beyond the frontier. Given the rate at which technology develops, we know that the only way to lead is from the front.



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John Goodbody reports on efforts to preserve some nurseries of sporting talent

## Political dispute threatens playing fields of London

The future of 12 London sports centres and playing fields, which have developed the talent of such athletes as Daley Thompson, John Barnes, Linford Christie and Wendy Hoyte, is at the centre of a political dispute between the Government and the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA).

The future of these sites, a total of 257 acres, is in jeopardy as ILEA, under pressure from the Government, cuts expenditure in the run-up to the abolition of the authority in March 1990.

The sites, some containing the best-kept public playing fields in London, are to be closed on August 31, unless the London region of the Sports Council can complete a series of emergency deals involving local boroughs, League football clubs, the London Playing Fields Society and the council itself.

Many of the centres, including the largest, Wadham Lodge, in Walthamstow, Warren Farm, in Southall, and Prince Edward, in Edgware, have been extensively used in the past by London's schoolchildren, who have been taken out by bus from the centre. But, because this proved inefficient and because of financial restrictions from central Government, all these playing fields have been used less. In April, ILEA declared them "surplus to educational requirements".

It had been planned to close them

completely on July 31 but a month's extension has been granted and Andy Sutcliffe, the acting regional director of the council, has been working to put together a package to save the centres.

Neil Fletcher, the leader of ILEA, said: "Unless we get firm agreements in the next month, we will have to put them in 'cotton-wool' and lock the gates. It would be a sad decline in their use." He describes the playing-fields as part of the "heritage" of London sport and wants them preserved, "at least in the sense that they should not be turned into housing sites."

But Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, says: "There have been constant delays as a result of the mismanagement by ILEA of the future of the sports facilities. First, they publicly announced the closure of the facilities without any consultation at all, either at local authority or sports club level."

"Second, they issued a review paper as long ago as May 5, which declared the centres as 'surplus to educational requirements' and that they would be closed on July 31. It was also urged in the same paper that the authority should enter into immediate discussions with myself and the Sports Council and yet 63 days passed before they came to me."

The Minister said he was "very angry" with ILEA on two counts. "The process

of consultation on these facilities was started far too late and that, time and time again, I have been urging maximum participation on existing facilities."

Moynihan says that the fact that for 10 out of the 12 sites there have already been applications for their use, shows that ILEA has ignored a considerable demand in the past for the facilities outside school hours, the basic principle of dual use.

"Despite the rhetoric, ILEA has failed to maximize the use of these facilities. It is blatant politicizing at the expense of sport and recreation in inner London. It has been inefficient and I deeply regret it."

Moynihan argues that it is not the number of facilities that is important but the number of participants who use them, stating that it looks as if there will be substantially more people using the ILEA centres in a year than there has been in the last six months under the authority's management.

The Sports Council is concerned about the long-term future of the sites. Sutcliffe says: "The present partners in the applications to use the sites will go much more willingly into the proposed arrangements if we can settle what happens after March 1990."

In principle, all ILEA properties will revert to local boroughs when the authority is abolished and education comes under the control of the individual authorities.

But many of these satellite centres are outside the geographical area of ILEA and are sponsored by the Department of Education and Science could not confirm yesterday that this policy will necessarily apply to these playing-fields. Discussions are now going on. But if these playing fields are not handed over to the outer London boroughs, they would revert to the London Residuary Body (LRB) for sale.

As Nigel Hook, technical officer of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, said: "The frightening thing is that the LRB will want the best sum for the property and it will then be difficult to have them kept entirely for recreation, for which they were intended when bought by the old London County Council."



### YACHTING: FOCUS SWITCHES TO THE KENWOOD CUP OCEAN-RACING SERIES

## British crews seek a change of image

By Barry Pickthall

After failing to raise taxes for either Australia's Southern Cross Cup or next month's Sardinia Cup, crews of Britain's top ocean-racing yachts attempt to polish a somewhat tarnished international image by competing in the Kenwood Cup ocean racing series which starts off Hawaii tomorrow.

The heavy air series is the premier event in this year's calendar, and the British team of Juno, Indulgencia and Yeoman XXVII are pre-race favourites against three teams from Australia and the United States, two from Japan and an international team representing the class A maxi association.

Juno and Indulgencia both represented Britain during last year's Admiral's Cup, and was the 5100, 6000 sleeping salubriety offered by the Hawaiian sponsors to the top European teams after finishing second to New Zealand in the Cowes series.

New Zealand, who shared the world championship with Britain's Royal Ocean Racing Club last year, are not defending their Kenwood title, partially because many of their top crew are tied up with Michael Fay's American Cup challenge.

The Rob Humphreys-designed Juno is skippered by Andrew Hunt, and also has Tony Gale and Nigel Barrow.

Graham Walker, the owner of Indulgencia, is still recuperating after a car accident and is replaced by Alan Gray, whose former Farr-designed Protopro, now in American hands, finished second overall in last year's Admiral's Cup.

The successful French-built, Andrieu-designed Indulgencia is again skippered by Eddie Warden Owen, who is renewing a partnership with the South African, Geoff Meek, which led to victory in the Sardinia Cup two years ago. Also in the crew is George Skoudas, who has won his place as mast-man through the nationwide Crewsearch scheme sponsored jointly by The Times and James Capel.

Robin Asher, who has been campaigning his 50th Yeoman in the United States this year, has recruited the 470 world champion crew, Peter Newlands, to his line-up along with the highly experienced Ed Danby.

The series commences with a 27-mile open race tomorrow, followed by a similar triangle race on Sunday. Next Monday sees the start of the 150-mile Molokai event, followed by a third inshore race on Thursday. The series ends with the 775 Round the State race, circumnavigating the Hawaiian Islands, starting on Sunday August 7.

## Island meeting of the old and new

By Malcolm McKee

Yachts ranging from class 1 ocean-racers to 19-foot Squid class day-racers gather in Cowes today for the start of Cowes week, that unique English yachting festival.

At 8 p.m. the cannons on the battery of the Royal Squadron will signal the start of the Channel race, the traditional offshore opener to the week, sending a relatively modest fleet, of 45 yachts, off on a 36-hour course into the English Channel and along the south coast. Inshore racing for the smaller classes begins tomorrow.

Cowes week is a blend of innovation and tradition, both afloat and ashore. Its trends often reflecting what is happening on the broader yachting scene. The biggest change this year is the noticeable swing away from the once-dominant handicap classes and their replacement by the new breed of offshore one-design yachts.

Of the 723 entries so far received, less than a third are for handicap racing; a decade ago the figure was considerably more than half the total entries. Equally noticeable is the virtual demise of JOR racing in the week as in the rest of this season, with owners switching to the less demanding Channel handicap system. The racing itself under CHS is no less demanding than

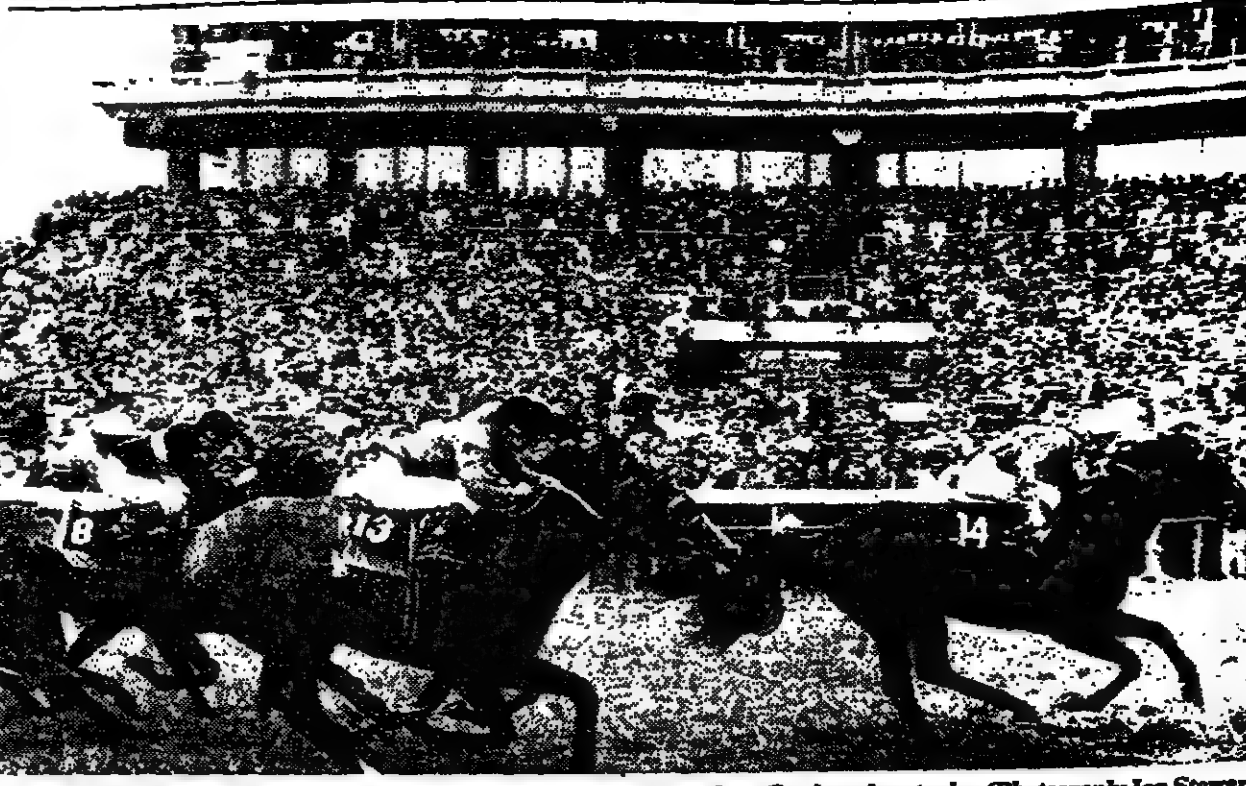
under JOR — but the costs of owning and operating the yacht are a fraction of what is required to stay competitive under the international rule, now virtually the exclusive preserve of the grand prix yachts.

The most popular one-design is the Sigma 33, where entries yesterday had reached 78 — just two short of making it the largest class. And great interest centres on its larger sister, the Sigma 38, a new design being fostered by the major clubs as an alternative to the runaway expense presently killing offshore racing as a popular sport.

At around £70,000 each, the yachts are hardly cheap, and with 16 racing in Cowes week they represent a collective investment of over £1 million in the concept. To limit the expense to which owners can go to modify their boats, the British Yacht Club has introduced a new rule, the Lightwave 395.

Cowes is an important social occasion as well as a sporting festival. At 9.15 this morning the Royal Yacht Britannia takes up her station; the Duke of Edinburgh will race Sir Owen Saunders in the turn at Liverpool; the first of the Yeoman's for the first four days of the week.

### RACING: NO RESPITE FOR BOOKMAKERS AS HILLS'S COLT TAKES GOLDEN MILE



Strike Force lands the Schweppes Golden Mile in front of packed stands at Goodwood yesterday (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

## Strike Force lands another coup at meeting of successful gamblers

By Michael Seely, Racing Correspondent

The high rollers have certainly been hitting the jackpot at this Goodwood festival. Hard on the heels of the £2½ million gamble on Rotherfield Kewley in the Seward's Cup on Tuesday and the spectacular plunge on Warning in the Sussex Stakes on Wednesday, Robert Sangster and Barry Hills masterminded a successful coup when Michael Hills rode Strike Force to a narrow victory over Foreign Survivor and Hoy in the Schweppes Golden Mile.

"I've had a nice little touch," said Hills, "and I got 25-1, which makes it all the sweeter. There's no mystery about it. Strike Force is an improving three-year-old who had won well at York last time out."

Sangster, the dominant force in British racing until the arrival of the scene of Maktoum brothers, also admitted to a good win. "My sons nicked all the long prices, but I certainly got involved in the action as well."

For the second year running this £75,000 handicap was a thriller to watch and the handicapper must have been pining for the runners were spread in line abreast across the course. Both Foreign Survivor and Hoy came home like rockets, but Strike Force held on to win by a neck with a head separating the second and third, Storm Kitty, the 11-2 favourite, could finish only eighth.

Hills, in his second season at Manton, said: "Things have gone pretty well, but the good horses in all had their share of problems."

Earlier the Gay Harwood steamroller had continued to roll relentlessly forward when Sadeem added the Goodwood Cup to his perhaps fortuitously gained Gold Cup when landing odds of 6-4 on with ease.

This triumph bore no resemblance to what had happened at Ascot. Not only was Royal Gait missing from the line-up, but on this occasion Caution had the mount on El Conquistador, who on this occasion made the running at a sensible pace before staying on at one pace to finish fourth.

In the last furlong and a half, the race became a battle between Greiville Starkey on Sadeem and John Lowe on the Yorkshire challenger, Spruce Baby. In the end Sadeem won with far more in hand than the official margin that a length would suggest.

Vif Argent, the French raider finished six lengths away in third, but Sergeyevich, last year's winner, could manage only a modest fifth. "I'm not making excuses," said John Dunlop, "but he got struck into

on his rear hind during running and after that refused to settle."

In the first race of the afternoon Pat Eddery had continued to tighten his stranglehold on the Goodwood jockeys' title when persuading Silver Fling to produce a storming late run to beat Princess Athena by a length in the King George Stakes.

Perion flattered to look dangerous a furlong from home, but then weakened to finish fourth.

Like all Ian Balding's horses at present, Silver Fling had looked a picture in the paddock, but it was noticeable that Eddery had to work hard before the three-year-old found his stride. "She just had to win this at the weight," said Balding. "But she's very nervous and highly strung. We might go for the William Hill Sprint Champ-

ionship, but I'm not sure for how much longer she'll go on."

Balding then said that John Mathias had had to forfeit the winning mount because of a trapped nerve in his back. "That's the only reason Pat rode her as she's always been John's ride."

Tony Ives, successful on Eradicate in the first race of the meeting, rode his second winner of the fixture when bringing Sign People home five lengths clear of Devils Drape in the Racedale Nursery for Jon Scargill, the Newmarket trainer.

But in this, his golden season, Eddery continued to dominate the proceedings, and he brought his total for the meeting to five when riding Zinky to an easy win for Geoffrey Wagg in the Danerley Stakes.

## High Estate justifies support

High Estate became the new 16-1 favourite for the £25,000 St. Leger, a 2,000 Guineas after beating Spitfire and Stone Flake in the Lanson Champagne Vintage Stakes (Michael Seely writes).

It was Henry Cecil's third victory in Goodwood's group three contest in the past six years.

In the betting market beforehand, High Estate was all the rage, starting a first favourite at 6-5 after several hefty wagers, including a single bet of £37,500-£36,000.

The equally strongly fancied Al Hareh proved a bitter disappointment, dropping out in the last furlong to finish fifth of the six runners, beaten a total of nearly five lengths.

Two furlongs from home Steve Caution was plainly upset by High Estate, but Jim Joel's

Shirley Heights cut them from the superior acceleration. Spitfire came home strongly to be beaten only half a length, with Stone Flake's challenge on the far rails finishing only a head away in third place.

"High Estate was running very nicely," reported Caution, "but he suddenly quickened up really well."

Cecil, surprisingly having his first winner at this year's Goodwood meeting, can now look forward with relief to the important pattern races for two-year-olds this autumn. Far apart from High Estate, the seven-times champion trainer also has Samson, Chidmancer and Shining Steel to consider as he contemplates races such as the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster.

Like High Estate, Shining

Steel is owned by the 93-year-old Mr Joel. "Shining Steel could go to York for the Acorn Stakes and High Estate might go to Doncaster," said Cecil. "I've no firm plan for Samson, but Chidmancer runs at Newmarket on Saturday and is being trained for the Carriwell in October."

Charlie Nelson was delighted with the running of Spitfire, previously a four-length winner at Sandown. "We will now be thinking of next year's Derby," said the Doncaster trainer. "He will go for either the Royal Lodge Stakes at Ascot or the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster. He already needs a mile."

Paul Kewney said that Steve Caution would travel to Ireland in the National Stakes at the Curragh.

## So Careful favourite for match

By Phil McLennan

Klute and his Staffordshire owner-breeder, Lesley Bruce, came through their first big test with flying colours at Reg Hollishead's Upper London yard on Wednesday.

"We put him through the gates four times and he improved with each go," Ms Bruce said yesterday. "He wasn't sure what was required of him the first time the stalls opened but he quickly got the hang of it and was flying out by the end. I've just got to learn to go with him."

The Jockey Club has given its blessing to the match and official details of the event will be published in next week's Racing Calendar.

Between now and next Friday, Mr Bruce has to complete her registration as an owner, register her colours, arrange suitable insurance, apply for permission to ride and undergo a medical check in line with Jockey Club requirements.

The match, which will get Haydock's August 12 evening programme underway at 5.15, will be recorded by the cameras of both Granada and BBC.

Klute, who for regional news magazines that evening. Depending on the outcome, the race may be broadcast nationwide.

## Chaplins Club prepared for busy schedule

Chaplins Club, owned by Peter Servit, is reported to be well after his fifth victory in just over a week at Doncaster last night, and he could repeat at Goodwood on Saturday, followed by Ayr and Postcard next week.

The eight-year-old, who won nine races in 1983, has been brought back to his best form by the Sullington trainer David Kilham, and could register a record eight races in 16 racing days if fulfilling all his engagements.

### RUGBY UNION

## All Blacks leave out Brewer

From a Special Correspondent, Sydney, Australia

The New Zealand selectors have decided against recalling the flanker, Mike Brewer, for the third and final test match at Concord Oval on Saturday.

The All Blacks have kept faith in the back-row unit of Wayne Shelford, Michael Jones and Alan Whetton, despite the outstanding form of Brewer.

Brewer played in the first international, which was won 32-7 by the All Blacks, when Jones was unavailable, and contributed valuable lineout possession. When Jones returned for the second international, at Brewer's expense,

the Australian lock, Steve Cutler, took command. Bob Dwyer has drawn attention to the inside centre, Michael Cook, as the key player to their defensive pattern as he regards his All Black rival, John Schuster, as a game-breaker.

Despite the try-scoring talents of Ian Williams and David Campese, Dwyer believes his back line will not blossom until after the tour of England, Scotland and Italy later this year.

The All Black outside-half, Grant Fox, needs 12 points to beat Don Clarke's international point-scoring record of 207. The Australian flanker, Simon

Poidevin, will play his fiftieth international.

AUSTRALIA: A J Leeds (New South Wales), M J Smith (New South Wales), C Grant (New South Wales), W T Cook (Queensland), D J Campese (New South Wales), L Waller (New South Wales), N C Farr-Jones (New South Wales), R Lantieri (Queensland), T A Lantieri (Queensland), A J McIntyre (Queensland), S P Pollock (New South Wales), S A O Corder (New South Wales), D J Fox (Auckland), I B Dwyer (Queensland), J S McIlwain (New South Wales), J S Miller (Queensland), T Goss (New South Wales).

NEW ZEALAND: J A Gallagher (Wellington), J A Hines (Auckland), J T Snel (Auckland), N J Schuster (Wellington), T J Wright (Auckland), G J Fox (Auckland), I B Dwyer (Queensland), J S McIlwain (New South Wales), J S Miller (Queensland), T Goss (New South Wales), W T Cook (Queensland), M J Smith (New South Wales), R Lantieri (Queensland), T A Lantieri (Queensland), A J McIntyre (Queensland), S P Pollock (New South Wales), S A O Corder (New South Wales), D J Fox (Auckland), I B Dwyer (Queensland), J S McIlwain (New South Wales), J S Miller (Queensland), T Goss (New South Wales).

## Irish line up formidable back row

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

London Irish, who leave today for a six-match tour of Australia and Singapore, will have eight international players available in the new season if the plans of two recent Ireland caps come to fruition. Both Don Whitfield, of Bangor, and Paul Collins, of Lansdowne, hope to move to London and would be available for selection.

Both are back-row forwards, Whitfield having been capped against France last season and Collins, as a member of Ireland's World Cup party, against Canada last year. Two other international back-row men who have also played lock, Gibson and Francis, remain available, while Spillane has resumed light training after an injury in a club match last December which threatened, at one stage, his vision in one eye. Spillane, capped 12 times, has yet to decide definitely whether he will resume playing.

Behind the scrum, Irish have McNeill, Condon, and Hewitt, the centre who will lead them on tour in the absence of Fitzgerald, the new club captain. They will play two games against Sydney club opposition, three in the Brisbane area and a final game in Singapore on August 19.

If all their international resources are available regularly, the Irish will present formidable opposition in the second division of the Courage Club Championship, although three of the League Saturdays clash with the Irish inter-provincial championship.

Another side to begin this week is Saracens under-16s, who left yesterday to play four matches in New Zealand. While senior schools sides have become familiar with touring, it is a notable first for the north London club to raise the funds for such a young party to make the trip and an indication of

changing circumstances within the game — only three of the 19 players are taught rugby at school.

The majority of the remainder have progressed from Saracens' mini-rugby sides. During the past three years the bulk of the touring party have played together, losing only two games in that period. Last season they only defeat in 17 games was against Richmond, and they won the Middlesex under-16 cup. Under the captaincy of Richard Bean, a flanker, they will play two matches in Christchurch and two in Auckland before returning on August 14.

They will hope to emulate the club's senior team which was undefeated in five matches on its tour to North America earlier this summer. This included success in the annual Boston festival, where Adamson, their captain, was named player of the tournament.

## Sturges pursues four titles

By Peter Bryan

Colin Sturges, the national 4,000-metre pursuit champion, knows that he is the only certainty for a place in the Olympic track squad before the British championships — which start at Leicester today.

But there will be no complacent performance from the defending champion when he lines up to defend his title this afternoon in a decisive 16 riders go through to tomorrow's eighth-finals.

Sturges is determined to

break 4min 50sec in all his five rides and, if yesterday's high winds at Leicester are absent for the series, he wants to beat the track record of 4min 44sec.

He has entered for three other titles: the kilometre time-trial, the points race and the scratch race. He is a four-time world champion, for which his club, Team Haverhill, are favourites.

The championships, which end tomorrow week, will be the best on which Sturges selections are made, and one of the most difficult decisions is likely to be the nomination for the 1,000-metre sprint. Last year, Eddie Alexander, the Scot, ended the three-year run of Paul McHugh, but after three meetings this season, McHugh has a 2-1 advantage.

The professionals will be in action for the first time on Monday with the keirin final and the 5,000-metre pursuit where Tony Doyle, preparing for the world championship, is fast enough to lap some of his rivals.

### OTHER SPORT

ATHLETICS: Mike Lyle/JAC Grand Prix meeting (Edinburgh).

BOWLING: Home Counties League: Dunstable v Middlesex (Tring); Somerset v Devon (Taunton); Devon v Somerset (Taunton).

CRICKET: BCF National test championship (Leicester).

EQUESTRIANISM: Silk Out Cup Derby meeting (Hickstead).

GOLF: English amateur championship (Rotherfield); Scottish amateur championship (Glenelg); Welsh amateur championship (Royal St David's); British women's open (Llangollen).

MOTOR SPORT: British Midland Ulster rally (Belfast).

TRY THIS

Paul Maher's suggestion for a sporting day out

Brighton. Clarke International, the chairman of John Clarke, based at Southampton, is the only Class 1 entry list, at 320 and 1,000hp, is capable of 110 m.p.h. With more than 70 powerboats appearing at the festival, local interest centres on Dave Hughes, of West Kirby, and his navigator, Neil Symington, of Walsley, in their 20th Phantom. Competing in the National 210 class, they hope to impress the home crowd, though local knowledge is not necessarily an advantage. Competition is so fierce that engine failure or running out of petrol are not uncommon and, at speeds of 80 to 90 m.p.h., technique and experience are vital when contending with rough water and cross winds. Now to get home. Malvern Powerboat and Ski Club, New Brighton, Wirral, Merseyside (Tel. 051-639 3598) is close to the M53 and Liverpool. Southwolding of boats, which is open to the public, begins tomorrow at 10 a.m. on New Brighton promenade and races start at 12.30 p.m. on Sunday.

### HOCKEY

## England accept Easter tournament invitation

By Sydney Friskin

England have accepted an invitation to play in a four-nations tournament during the Easter weekend next year in Amsterdam at senior and under-21 level. The opposition in both cases will be provided by The Netherlands, West Germany and Australia or Spain.

England's young men will be preparing for the Junior World Cup tournament at Ipoh, Malaysia, in August of the same year, while England's seniors will be looking ahead to the World Cup in Lahore, in February 1990, and possibly also the Champions' Trophy tournament at Berlin, in June 1989, much depending on where Great Britain finish in the Seoul Olympics.

Great Britain, meanwhile, have a training weekend starting today at Bisham Abbey and another at Lilleshall, from August 5 to 7, before going on to Amsterdam for the four-nations tournament starting on August 9. The British Olympic side have a match at Bisham tomorrow against London Indians and meet an England XI on Sunday.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL: West A: Austria v Soviet Union, August 10; Soviet Union v Spain, August 10; Soviet Union v Great Britain, August 11; Soviet Union v Great Britain, August 12; Spain v Canada, August 12; Spain v Canada, August 13; Canada v Great Britain, August 13; Canada v Great Britain, August 14; Soviet Union v Spain, August 14; Soviet Union v Spain, August 15; Soviet Union v Spain, August 16; Soviet Union v Spain, August 17; Soviet Union v Spain, August 18; Soviet Union v Spain, August 19; Soviet Union v Spain, August 20; Soviet Union v Spain, August 21; Soviet Union v Spain, August 22; Soviet Union v Spain, August 23; Soviet Union v Spain, August 24; Soviet Union v Spain, August 25; Soviet Union v Spain, August 26; Soviet Union v Spain, August 27; Soviet Union v Spain, August 28; Soviet Union v Spain, August 29; Soviet Union v Spain, August 30; Soviet Union v Spain, August 31; Soviet Union v Spain, September 1; Soviet Union v Spain, September 2; Soviet Union v Spain, September 3; Soviet Union v Spain, September 4; Soviet Union v Spain, September 5; Soviet Union v Spain, September 6; Soviet Union v Spain, September 7; Soviet Union v Spain, September 8; Soviet Union v Spain, September 9; Soviet Union v Spain, September 10; Soviet Union v Spain, September 11; Soviet Union v Spain, September 12; Soviet Union v Spain, September 13; Soviet Union v Spain, September 14; Soviet Union v Spain, September 15; Soviet Union v Spain, September 16; Soviet Union v Spain, September 17; Soviet Union v Spain, September 18; Soviet Union v Spain, September 19; Soviet Union v Spain, September 20; Soviet Union v Spain, September 21; Soviet Union v Spain, September 22; Soviet Union v Spain, September 23; Soviet Union v Spain, September 24; Soviet Union v Spain, September 25; Soviet Union v Spain, September 26; Soviet Union v Spain, September 27; Soviet Union v Spain, September 28; Soviet Union v Spain, September 29; Soviet Union v Spain, September 30; Soviet Union v Spain, October 1; Soviet Union v Spain, October 2; Soviet Union v Spain, October 3; Soviet Union v Spain, October 4; Soviet Union v Spain, October 5; Soviet Union v Spain, October 6; Soviet Union v Spain, October 7; Soviet Union v Spain, October 8; Soviet Union v Spain, October 9; Soviet Union v Spain, October 10; Soviet Union v Spain, October 11; Soviet Union v Spain, October 12; Soviet Union v Spain, October 13; Soviet Union v Spain, October 14; Soviet Union v Spain, October 15; Soviet Union v Spain, October 16; Soviet Union v Spain, October 17; Soviet Union v Spain, October 18; Soviet Union v Spain, October 19; Soviet Union v Spain, October 20; Soviet Union v Spain, October 21; Soviet Union v Spain, October 22; Soviet Union v Spain, October 23; Soviet Union v Spain, October 24; Soviet Union v Spain, October 25; Soviet Union v Spain, October 26; Soviet Union v Spain, October 27; Soviet Union v Spain, October 28; Soviet Union v Spain, October 29; Soviet Union v Spain, October 30; Soviet Union v Spain, November 1; Soviet Union v Spain, November 2; Soviet Union v Spain, November 3; Soviet Union v Spain, November 4; Soviet Union v Spain, November 5; Soviet Union v Spain, November 6; Soviet Union v Spain, November 7; Soviet Union v Spain, November 8; Soviet Union v Spain, November 9; Soviet Union v Spain, November 10; Soviet Union v Spain, November 11; Soviet Union v Spain, November 12; Soviet Union v Spain, November 13; Soviet Union v Spain, November 14; Soviet Union v Spain, November 15; Soviet Union v Spain, November 16; Soviet Union v Spain, November 17; Soviet Union v Spain, November 18; Soviet Union v Spain, November 19; Soviet Union v Spain, November 20; Soviet Union v Spain, November 21; Soviet Union v Spain, November 22; Soviet Union v Spain, November 23; Soviet Union v Spain, November 24; Soviet Union v Spain, November 25; Soviet Union v Spain, November 26; Soviet Union v Spain, November 27; Soviet Union v Spain, November 28; Soviet Union v Spain, November 29; Soviet Union v Spain, November 30; Soviet Union v Spain, December 1; Soviet Union v Spain, December 2; Soviet Union v Spain, December 3; Soviet Union v Spain, December 4; Soviet Union v Spain, December 5; Soviet Union v Spain, December 6; Soviet Union v Spain, December 7; Soviet Union v Spain, December 8; Soviet Union v Spain, December 9; Soviet Union v Spain, December 10; Soviet Union v Spain, December 11;







Maynard, Bailey and Russell are the men best equipped to lead a cricketing salvage operation

# England hopes rest with the future

By Alan Lee  
Cricket Correspondent

Now that even the most conservative English optimism has been ruthlessly swept aside by West Indies, one hopes the selectors will train their attention on longer-term targets.

When they meet tonight to choose a team for the fifth Cornhill Test match at the Oval next week, they must discard all notions of salvaging artificial respect with a collection of third-hand names and arrive at names likely to feature on the team sheet this winter and beyond.

This is likely to mean the omission of Athey, Richards and, sadly, Gower, from the side beaten by 10 wickets at Headingley. Rob Bailey, Matthew Maynard and Jack Russell should be the replacements, and in a party likely to number 13 because of doubts over the fitness of Alister Lamb, I would also recall David Capel and give a first cap to the Lancashire left-arm spinner, Ian Folley.

The pitch at the Oval, under the skilful care of Harry Brind, may

very well be the best of the series. This will not discourage Marshall and Ambrose — indeed, they may positively relish the extra pace and bounce — but it does mean it is a fair venue at which to introduce batsmen.

At the start of the series it would have seemed monstrous to suggest that the accomplished middle order of Gatting, Gower and Lamb, on which so much depended, would be disbanded by the end of the summer. For a variety of reasons, however, it now looks a probability.

Gatting has made it plain that he is unwilling to emerge from his voluntary exile. He said yesterday: "Things are still not right. There has been a lot of hurt and it won't be resolved by the weekend."

This refers partly to the manner of his dismissal from the captaincy and partly to the impending disciplinary action over his book. One might say he is sulking, one might call it a justifiable depression: whatever the explanation, Gatting is not ready to play.

Gower is available but does not

expect to play, following the scores of 1, 9, 34, 13 and 2 in his last five Test innings. He may yet have a part to play in India this winter, a tour for which he has stated his enthusiasm, but to pick him now would be labelling a loyalty and missing an opportunity to blood someone fresh.

Lamb's torn calf muscle is reportedly responding to treatment. England are prepared to name him in the party and check on his fitness as late as next Tuesday. If he has fully recovered, then he must play; if not, Bailey at three and Maynard at four, followed by Smith and Capel, amount to a fascinating and futuristic middle order.

To call Bailey a promising youngster would be misleading. He is aged 27 and has been spoken of as an England prospect since he was capped by Northamptonshire in 1985. Somehow, he has always been the unlucky one when vacancies have occurred, but he is ideal for the troublesome No. 3 position, being one of the very few Englishmen who consistently make runs there for their counties.

He has a career average of more

than 40, he has passed 50 nine times already this season, and he has a front-foot technique which will serve him well against Marshall. He is long overdue for a chance and should be told that, whatever his fate at the Oval, he is in the line for the winter tour.

The same applies to Maynard, who should play if Lamb is not fit. Only 22 and undeniably impetuous, he has nevertheless conquered an acutely lean June with a string of impressive, stroke-playing innings, including five half-centuries in his last six championship starts. He also made 64 on Wednesday at the Oval, where the gallery is seldom without at least one selector.

By averaging 40 this season, Capel has reinforced his right to the No. 6 position. His bowling is still developing but it lacks nothing in aggression and, despite Pringle's five wickets at Headingley, Capel is probably the horse for this course. Pringle deserves to remain in the party, but with Cowdrey resident at No. 7 and a spin bowler essential, he may be the one to stand down.

Quite who the spinner should be

is a matter likely to be debated at length. There is not one to be found in the leading national averages at present. Childs is the man in possession but, again with the tour in mind, the panel could reasonably elect to experiment. Medleycott, of Surrey, is a very promising cricketer for the future, but Folley, who took 74 wickets in 1987 and has 41 already this season, must surely be next in the pecking order, always assuming a rapid return to Embury is discounted.

This leaves only the wicket-keeper. I have not wavered all season in my judgement that Russell, of Gloucestershire, should be chosen; after the disposal of Dowdall and an unjustified recall for Richards, perhaps at last the selectors will agree.

West Indies are unlikely to be stopped, no matter the make-up of the England team, but I consider this choice would make for an interesting final chapter in a thus far depressingly predictable saga: Gooch, Curtis, Bailey, Lamb, Maynard, Smith, Capel, Cowdrey, Russell, Foster, Dilley, Pringle, Folley.

## Cairns is quick to prove his pedigree

By Jack Bailey

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire with five first-innings wickets standing, are 271 runs behind the West Indians.

The best efforts of all concerned — and that includes this whole-hearted West Indian touring party, who give of their best whatever the game or the conditions — were largely swallowed in the dank and gloomy conditions at Trent Bridge yesterday where only 38 intermittent overs were possible. Eight of these sufficed to wrap up the last scraps of the West Indian innings; the others saw Nottinghamshire lose half their first innings wickets for 91 runs.

It was all much as expected, even down to the accuracy of the weather forecast. But it could have been much worse for Nottinghamshire. Almost inevitably, in this strange season, two scholarship boys from overseas and a Yorkshireman were responsible for seeing that the West Indians failed to have things all their own way.

The lively Chris Cairns, aged 18, of impeccable pedigree from New Zealand, took two of the three remaining West Indian wickets and brought his haul to four for 83. Then David Callaghan, who was originally directed towards Trent Bridge from Eastern Province by Clive Rice, displayed both character and sound technique in leading the way out of the slumps of 111 for three, putting on 35 for the third wicket with Duncan Martindale who hails from Harrogate.

Cairns must have given joy to his famous father, Lance. He moved the ball around at a brisk pace and, having quickly accounted for Bishop, rounded off the West Indian innings neatly by removing Patterson's off stump as clean as a whistle. Patterson soon gave vent to his displeasure by removing Newell with the first ball of Nottinghamshire's innings and having Robinson caught behind the wicket in similar fashion.

Enter Callaghan, and suddenly force was met with force and a full blade. He and Martindale joined in taking the fight to the West Indies fast bowlers. Runs came apace until Callaghan lost his head and his wicket as he charged at Harper, who also turned one quickly to squeeze between Martindale's bat and pad.

**WEST INDIANS: First Innings**  
C.G. Greenidge b Cooper 101  
P.L. Dujon b Cairns 18  
A. Holder b Cairns 18  
K.L.T. Amirthan b Cairns 24  
T.A. Richardson b Cairns 24  
J.A. Richards b Cairns 24  
R.A. Harper b Cairns 28  
D. Patterson b Cairns 28  
D. Robinson b Cairns 28  
W.K.M. Benjamin not out 17  
Extras (10 w, 2 nb, 7) 19  
Total 352

**FALL OF WICKETS:** 1-42, 2-58, 3-108, 4-223, 5-265, 6-303, 7-306, 8-330, 9-341.

**BOWLING:** Cairns 29-7-102-2, Stephenson 18-3-4-21, Callaghan 18-3-4-21, Robinson 18-3-4-21, Callaghan 18-3-4-21.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings**  
M. Newell b Cairns 0  
R.T. Robinson b Cairns 0  
J. Bishop b Cairns 0  
D.J. Harman b Cairns 0  
D. Callaghan b Cairns 0  
D. Robinson b Cairns 0  
D. Robinson b Cairns 0  
D. Robinson b Cairns 0  
Extras (10 w, 2 nb, 4) 7  
Total (5 wickets) 91

**FALL OF WICKETS:** 1-0, 2-11, 3-11, 4-6, 5-62.

**Umpires:** M.J. Kitchan and R. Palmer.

**RUGBY UNION**

## Sponsors for London Irish

London Irish have concluded a sponsorship agreement with Aer Lingus, worth £30,000 over the next three seasons.

Michael Delaney, the general sales manager of the Irish airline, said: "For over 60 years London Irish have provided a unique home from home to many Irishmen."

During the last four years The Exiles have raised over £75,000 from a growing membership which now totals 1,000 to build the new wing to the stand at Sunbury, containing a restaurant and a sponsor's room and improved car parking facilities.

The club leave today for a six-match tour to Australia and Singapore, playing their first match in Sydney next Wednesday.



Padding up for glory: Keith Dutch (Middlesex), left, and Malachy Loye (Northants) prepare to face the President's XI (Photograph: Nick Rogers)

## Delightful fare from budding Comptons

The Bunbury English Schools Colts Festival at Beckenham this week has been resplendent with form, discipline and some delightful fare from talented prospects. The climax has been a two-day match between the President's XI and the English Schools Cricket Association XI, at the Midland Bank Ground.

It rekindled memories of Denis Compton, who when only 14, scored 112 for London Elementary Schools against C.F. Tufnell's XI at Lord's in 1932.

His innings so impressed those who saw it — amongst them Sir Pelham Warner — that he was induced to join the MCC ground staff on completing his education.

There have already been two century-makers this week — D. Robinson (Fabris, Braintree) and K. Parsons (Cassie, Taunton) — on some superbly equipped and conditioned grounds, loaned by leading banks and financial houses.

ESCA are sponsored at Beckenham by Carphone and have the enthusiastic backing of David English, creator of the Bunbury Rabbit Book series and president of a record company.

The venue for this festival for 15-year-olds and under, which started at Lincoln in 1972, has changed each year and Taunton is the base next season. Only six counties were at the inaugural meeting of ESCA in 1948, but now every county has its own organizations and competitions, at all ages from under 19 to under 11. The first president of ESCA was that great cricket

schoolmaster, H.S. Altham, who would have approved the work of his successor, his former Winchester pupil, G.H.G. Doggart, of Cambridge, Sussex and England, to say nothing of past MCC president and their present treasurer. Doggart is in his 23rd year as ESCA president and has played a distinctive part in the happy integration of state and independent schools cricket.

It is his team of Headmasters' Conference Schools which is playing the ESCA XI at Beckenham.

Four teams, North, Midlands, South and West, have been competing against one another during the week and in this final two-day match seven of the boys concerned are playing for the President's XI.

Proud and nervous parents in the pavilion are part of schoolboy cricket and it was refreshing

to see the sons of such former first-class players as B.W. Luckhurst (Kent), A.R. Windsor (Gloucestershire) and D.J. Semmence (Sussex) on the field.

Apart from the high standard of all-round fielding, it was of particular cheer to see such active employment of spin-bowlers. On Wednesday, B. Walters (left-arm) of Tiffin School, and K. Dutch (off-breaks) from Nower Hill, Harrow, effectively delivered 59 of the South's 82 overs against the Midlands.

There has been much batting to admire, quite apart from those fine hundreds of Robinson and Parsons. M. Loye (Moulton CS, Northampton) played innings of 72 and 89 not out and J. Snape (Dunstable College) scored 79 not out and also proved his all-

round worth as a medium paced bowler.

G. Pooley (Chiswick HS), A. Maddeke (Plymouth College), A. Hall (Maplehall, Stockport) scored half-centuries — as, too, did A. Plank (St Simon Stock, Maidstone) and J. Haynes (Southwold, Keyworth), although neither was selected for the ESCA XI.

Quite apart from his batting potential, Pooley impressed with his wicketkeeping prowess. He was originally selected only as a batsman, but on Wednesday he kept wicket to the spin-bowlers, Dutch and Walters, with mature precision. Pooley will, hopefully, be one of many in years to come whom we can boast to have seen in this ESCA Festival.

**Tony Winlaw**

**Scholars taught lesson by wizardly Wilson**

Schools cricket by George Chesterton

As one confusing collection of initials was added to another, the Oxford MCC schools festival was concluded last evening from HMC Schools and ESCA XIs, a selection was made and played at Lord's as MCC Schools, against the MCC.

In a low-scoring match, Ball from the Bath College of Further Education, took five for 42, in the MCC innings of 137. When the Schools looked on target for victory, Don Wilson, formerly of Yorkshire and England, the senior coach at Lord's, who has probably bowled in the nets every day bar Christmas Day, upset his skill and experience to take six for 23 and win the match for the MCC by 23 runs.

On the following day MCC

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## Lendl remains on course to outlast Connors as No. 1

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Ivan Lendl's defeat in the second round of a grand prix tournament in Vermont briefly confused some computer programmers — who thought Lendl had lost the No. 1 world ranking which he has held since September 1985.

It was discovered yesterday that Lendl was still ahead of Stefan Edberg, the Wimbledon champion, and he still has a chance to surpass the American run at No. 1 by Jimmy Connors from July 1974 until August 1977.

Lendl was beaten 6-2, 6-3 by Roger Smith, of the Bahamas, who went to Ohio State University from 1982 to 1986. Smith serves and volleys well and had two match points against Yannick Noah on a similar hard court during the Australian championships last January. Smith was beaten in the first round of the Wimbledon qualifying tournament.

The Vermont event, played at Stratton Mountain, is not far from Lendl's home in Connecticut, and offers the players free use of a 27-hole golf course (a big attraction for Lendl) and such peripheral pleasures as lobster barbecue. For Lendl, defeat at Stratton Mountain was not the end of the world.

Lendl has long insisted that only the four grand slam tournaments really matter to him. Like other players in the top 10, he tends to be puzzled, almost sardonic, when confronted by the media's obsession (American in origin) with the No. 1 ranking. Grand slam titles or a place in the top 10 are all a man needs to satisfy his pride and make his fortune.

Rankings, such as the Nabisco grand prix points tables, are no more than a rough guide to merit. Rankings, introduced in

1973, are computed by the Association of Tennis Professionals on the basis of the players' records during the 52 preceding weeks. The idea is to reward consistently prominent players by granting them direct entry to grand prize tournaments. Nobody in the top 19 need be concerned about that.

One snag with rankings is that too many people regard them as world championship standings. There should be genuine world championships, based on the grand slam events. Given such a system, the present leaders in men's singles would be Mats Wilander, Lendl, and Edberg, in that order.

Another snag is that a player can achieve a high ranking by playing almost exclusively on the surface that best suits him. Such a ranking can earn him a protected seeding place, even in a grand slam event, played on a surface alien to his best. The solution to this second snag is that every player's rankings points should include his three best performances on the three most common surfaces: carpet, indoor courts, hard courts, and clay. After a while, there could be separate rankings for each surface.

Finally, before Wimbledon reaches too far into the past, a memorandum should be corrected. In reviewing the championships, I referred to Sherwood Stewart as the oldest man to share the mixed title — and added, without repeating the reference to men, that Gussie Moran was the oldest Wimbledon champion.

That distinction, as a reader has pointed out, belongs to Margaret DuPont, aged 44 years and four months, who shared the 1962 mixed title with Neale Fraser.

## Gomer in mean mood

Aptos, California — Sara Gomer reached the third round of the Northern California Open here in impressive fashion as she defeated Carin Schumper, of South Africa, 6-1, 6-0 (Barry Wood writes). Instead of playing herself firmly on the baseline, as she had done in the opening round against Tina Mochizuki, Gomer found the confidence to advance to the net, often against her troubled opponent.

Unable to deal with the

ferocity of the Devon girl's serve, Schumper never managed to obtain a foothold in the 30-minute match, and frequently found it difficult even to return the ball. Gomer indicated her intention by breaking back Schumper's serve to lead 2-0, and solidified her position by saving two game points on her way to another break in the fourth game. From that point on, Schumper must have known she faced a hopeless task.

## YACHTING

## Lott takes top spot for Britain

From a Correspondent  
Ostend, Belgium

The fifth race of the European laser championships, sailed yesterday, was won by Richard Lott, of Britain, as those who elected to go on towards the shore fared badly as they ran into a heavy adverse tide. The competitors who tackled to port fared better, with the added bonus of a considerable lift from half-way up the first lap.

Rounding the windward mark, Robert of France, led from Lott, with Tegned, of Sweden, third and Gareth Kelly, of Britain, lying fourth.

At the end of the first triangle, Lott had taken the lead from Tegned, who had some 30 seconds to spare on Kelly.

On the final beat, Lott retained his leading position, while Andreas John, of West Germany, displaced Kelly and Tegned to move into second place. Tegned finished third.

Unfortunately, a gale warning is forecast for area today, and if it arrives there is every chance that the sixth and final race will not be sailed, in which case Benny Andersen, of Denmark, will be declared the overall winner.

**RESULTS:** Fifth race: 1, R Lott (GB); 2, A John (WGB); 3, M Tegned (Swe).

● In the fifth race of the ladies' open laser championships, Shirley Robertson, of Britain, finished second behind Joanna Harkness, of Finland, and Dahlhoff, of Sweden, third.

**RESULTS:** Fifth race: 1, J Harkness (Fin); 2, S Robertson (GB); 3, M Dahlhoff (Swe).

## New pair off to a flying start

By a Special Correspondent

Tony Wetherill and Mario Habsburger, of Basel, Switzerland, have been the first to start, head the overall standings in the Dart national championships at Exmouth.

The 97 Darts spent two days on the beach as guests for the race officer, Kim Stephens, to observe racing but then the weather was allowing two races a day.

Kim and Ian Furniss, of Pentewan Sands SC, won the first race, from Robert Garke and Steven Henderson in a first five, but halfway up the opening beat of the second race a storm developed half the fleet, breaking masts and capsizing boats.

Those who had opted to go ashore, led by Bob Portway and Amanda Dolton, of GWSOC, avoided the worst of the squall and were never bothered by the weather.

Conditions were lighter on Wednesday as Stuart Snell and Amanda Purser, of GWSOC, with Garke once again, in contention. However, on the second lap, Wetherill and Habsburger, of Basel, and SC, emerged as the wind veered and dropped. Garke scored second again.

**RESULTS:** First race: 1, K Furniss, I Furniss (Pentewan Sands SC); 2, R Garke, S Henderson (Pentewan Sands SC); 3, B Portway, A Dolton (GWSOC); 4, G Snell, I Snell (GWSOC); 5, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 6, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 7, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 8, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 9, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 10, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 11, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 12, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 13, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 14, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 15, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 16, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 17, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 18, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 19, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 20, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 21, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 22, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 23, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 24, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 25, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 26, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 27, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 28, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 29, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 30, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 31, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 32, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 33, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 34, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 35, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 36, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 37, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 38, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 39, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 40, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 41, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 42, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 43, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 44, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 45, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 46, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 47, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 48, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 49, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 50, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 51, S Snell, A Purser (GWSOC); 52, S Snell, A







# New-style Honeyghan aims to walk tall

From Srikumar Sen  
Boxing Correspondent  
Atlantic City

A spanking new Mark III Lloyd Honeyghan should be on view with the World Boxing Council welterweight title against Yungkil Chung, of South Korea, at the Trump Plaza Hotel here tonight.

The Bermudsey boxer, who was first trained by Jimmy Tibbs when with Terry Lawless at Canning Town, then by Bobby Neill in Tottenham, has been restyled along American lines by Jimmy Williams, in Safety Harbour, Florida.

The 61-year-old Williams decided on the changes because of the Korean's height advantage and to prepare Honeyghan for the hard campaign ahead of him in the United States. If Honeyghan and Marlon Starling, the World Boxing Association champion, who is boxing on the same bill, both win they will meet in a \$800,000-a-piece unification bout in November. If Honeyghan wins, he could then face the all-conquering Julio Cesar Chavez, of Mexico,

and even Sugar Ray Leonard could come into the reckoning at a later stage. "At the end of it Honeyghan should be a superstar," Williams said.

Very little is known about the Korean except that he is tall and strong and has a long left and holds Oriental titles that some Americans disparagingly refer to as "sardine belts". But Honeyghan and Williams are not taking any chances with \$800,000-plus around the corner. Even though Chung's 25 wins in 30 bouts (two defeats, three draws, 17 knock outs) has been against Koreans mainly "a Korean is always dangerous even if he boxes standing up straight."

Honeyghan has been put through a strenuous routine that has forced him to spar under a kind of boxing Plimsoll-line marked by a rope to practice getting under the Korean's punching and inside.

"He is the tallest Oriental welterweight I have ever seen," Honeyghan said. Williams added: "He moves well but can't do what Honeyghan can do. But we know Koreans can be very physical, that is why Honeyghan has to stay down and stick on

## TALE OF THE TAPE

Honeyghan	Age	Chung
28	26	
10st 7lb	10st 7lb	
5ft 9in	5ft 11in	
58in	60in	
38in	38in	
39in	38in	
13in	13in	
8in	10in	
30in	30in	
22in	21in	
14in	15in	
16in	14in	
7in	7in	
12in	11in	
10in	9in	

Honeyghan: 31 wins, 1 defeat.  
Chung: 25 wins, 3 defeats, 2 draws.

him like white on rice and when Chung throws that left hook Honeyghan knows he has to tip his hat to him. Like you tip your hat to a lady. How do you tip your hat to a lady? That's right, then you can't get hit."

Williams, who is a former ballet and jazz dancer, and follower of the old school of

boxing, says that Honeyghan being a natural dancer can pick up anything quickly. "He can learn anything and make it his own," Williams said.

For the last three months Honeyghan has been learning how to fight out of a triangle as Tiger Flowers, the first black world middleweight champion, and Sugar Ray Robinson used to do. The aim is to stay within a vaguely defined triangle, where the opponent's head is the apex, and take shots at the body and head from different angles. "You never go down the pipe (straight on) unless you are in a position to move quickly to the side of the triangle," Williams said.

Honeyghan has been following this programme for three months and, according to Williams, knows it off pat, but whether he will be able to put them into practice in the ring tonight remains to be seen.

When it was put to Honeyghan's manager Mickey Duff, that it might have been better to have let well alone and let Honeyghan do his own thing, Duff said: "Well, he might do his own thing, who knows." Duff did not agree that Honeyghan's boxing might have suffered as

a result of these "new tricks" as many people believe Herol Graham's did under Panamanian trainers. "Honeyghan is not changing his style, he is merely building on it," Duff said.

Honeyghan certainly accepts the new ideas as he asked Williams to look into his boxing after dismissing Bobby Neill and moving to Florida. Certainly, Mike Tyson would approve as he, too, likes to model himself on past fighters. And there is no one Honeyghan admires more than the world heavyweight champion.

In the other welterweight bout, Starling, who meets Tomas Molinares, of Colombia, is more experienced than Honeyghan with 39 wins in 43 bouts. But his record is patchy as he lost twice to Donald Curry and Johnny Bumphus. Honeyghan destroyed Curry in six and Bumphus in two.

But Starling does have two decisions over the talented Mark Breland. But Duff plays down those victories, saying: "Starling is very good at beating Breland. If Breland attacked me in the street I would send for Starling." One hopes for Honeyghan's sake Starling can beat Molinares.

## McKean whets Aouita's appetite

By Pat Butcher  
Athletics Correspondent

There can be little doubt now, after his fastest 800 metres in five years when winning in Verona two nights ago, that Said Aouita is destined to run the 1,500 metres at the Olympic Games. Aouita won in 1min 44.6sec, beating Peter Elliott, the world championship silver medal winner.

Further proof about the Moroccan's concentration on the shorter distance for the Olympics — he won the 5,000 metres in Los Angeles — should come tonight when he faces another top two-lap Briton, Tom McKean, in the 1,000 metres in the Miller Lite-IAC meeting in Edinburgh.

Conflicting statements about his past intentions have led many people who have followed his extraordinary career to have grave suspicions about Aouita's recent announcement that he is returning to the blue ribbon event for Seoul. Even two months ago he was also hinting at the possibility of running the 800 metres in the Olympic Games as well.

Normally this would all be taken with a pound of salt. But, having attended a lot of Aouita's training sessions in Casablanca in May/June, the emphasis is definitely on the shorter distances. All of which should contribute to the uneasy nights that Steve Cram and Sebastian Coe will be passing until the Olympic trials next week.

But it is McKean that is in the front line tonight. Ideally, an 800 metres would have suited the Scot better for his biggest challenge since flunking the world championship final at that distance last

summer. The alternative for McKean's chances of victory is a slow early pace, in order for him to use his impressive sprint.

But the way Aouita sped round the last lap of his 1,500 metres in 52.7sec in Nice last month suggests that McKean's best chance of victory remains in sending a couple of bottles of white whisky, disguised as Highland water, to Aouita's room.

There are also other fascinating competitions in prospect, not the least Yvonne Murray against the Romanian, Paula Ivan, in the mile.

The high hurdles is Olympic final standard, with Jon Ridgeon coming back still not entirely clear of his virus to face Colin Jackson, Tony Jarrett, Aleksandr Markin, Arthur Blake, Keith Talley and the world record holder, Renaldo Nehemiah.

Butch Reynolds's 43.93sec in the mile in Indianapolis last week was one of the highlights of the United States Olympic trials. That takes him onto the heels of Lee Evans's long-standing world record of 43.86. Reynolds is unlikely to get the same conditions tonight, but a win will suffice in the 400 metres against Derek Redmond and Brian Whittle.

The most exciting race of this meeting last year was the handicap mile in which Steve Crabb came off the back mark to face Jack Buckner. Dave Moorcroft and John Walker get a chance to do it this year. But Linford Christie and Dennis Mitchell off scratch in the 110 metres handicap, an appropriate distance to be running against ex-professionals in Scotland, should be even more exciting.

## Report criticizes allocation of Cup final tickets

By Louise Taylor

The Football Association is under pressure to alter its system of allocating FA Cup final tickets, following the publication yesterday of a report compiled by the Trading Standards Department of Liverpool City Council which accuses the present system of being a "huge rip-off".

The council has reported the FA's policy to the Director General of Fair Trading as being in breach of the Fair Trading Act because it works against the economic and safety interests of supporters.

At present, the two finalists each receive 25,000 tickets, with the remainder distributed among other clubs, associations and individuals. Inevitably, large numbers of the latter category end up recycled to supporters of the competing clubs at inflated black-market prices.

Liverpool Council says it discovered 566 such cases and have now traced 36 sources of tickets which were re-sold at prices of up to £185. The stamps of 38 clubs and 18 county associations, the council says, were identified on

these tickets, including those of 12 first division clubs.

Graham Hovey, secretary of Coventry City, one of the 38 clubs, last night expressed resignation at the situation: "We received 250 tickets and distributed them among players, staff and people who have helped the club. Unfortunately these things do happen."

By contrast Watford announced that it will be initiating private action against the original holders of five tickets issued by the club which were subsequently exchanged on the black market.

However Liverpool Council believe that the only effective way to bypass the touts is to allocate more tickets to the finalists.

Hannah Folan, the council's consumer protection spokeswoman, said: "If the FA is seriously concerned about the interests of genuine supporters it will change the system to cut down this blatant profiteering. Tickets are being given to clubs and organizations who don't really want them and they end up at sky-high prices

back in the hands of genuine supporters."

Peter Mawdsley, the council's chief trading standards officer, said: "This report is an indictment of FA ticket allocation policy. If there was a fairer policy there would be no problem with this abuse of the system."

Few black-market tickets identified in the investigation were allocated to Liverpool, the losing finalists, who have an average home attendance of 40,000. However, it is believed that significant numbers had been designated for Wimbledon, the cup-winners, for whom a typical home gate is 8,000.

As a result Liverpool followers with black-market tickets ended up alongside rival supporters at Wembley.

No tickets supplied to the Council bore the Wimbledon stamp, but the serial numbers of 450 unstamped tickets have been forwarded to Lancaster Gate. Under FA rules all tickets should be stamped, and the Council is urging more stringent implementation.

Liverpool Council believes that the FA should take average home attendances into account when determining the division of tickets.

Peter Robinson, the chief executive of Liverpool, said: "We would be prepared to take a lesser allocation when we are not in the final."

The FA said: "The report will go to our match and grounds committee. We have no comment to make today."

The FA's role was endorsed by Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, who apparently ruled out Government intervention, stating: "The only people in a position to take action are the governing bodies of these sports. In this case it should be the FA which looks very carefully to its distribution of tickets."

## Television crunch

By Peter Ball

Next Wednesday's meeting of the first division clubs at Villa Park may have been overtaken by the Football League's decision to make that day the closing date for the competing television companies to submit their bids for television rights.

Yesterday, the League wrote to ITV, BBC and British Satellite Broadcasting, informing them that no bids would be accepted after August 3, and inviting them to make their presentations to the clubs at Villa Park.

The League's decision means that the clubs will have the opportunity to thrash things out earlier than expected.

They were expected to discuss the issue at the League EGM on August 8, but barring accidents that may now be a formality.

Whether the first division clubs will still hold their original discussion was uncertain yesterday. They wanted to delay a vote on a rule change at the EGM which would require clubs to give three years' notice of leaving, until after the vote on the TV contract. That would make a breakaway or threat of a breakaway by the top 10, who are committed to ITV apparently, viable once more if the vote looks likely to go against them.

## Davies escapes embarrassment Ballesteros magic just fades away

By Mitchell Platt  
Golf Correspondent

The remarkable Laura Davies yesterday extinguished a potentially explosive and embarrassing first round in the Wexatix British Women's Open at Lytham with a recovery that left her rivals shaking their heads in disbelief.

She digested the disappointment of dropping five shots in her opening four holes to cover the last 11 in seven under par for a 72 and a share of the lead with Karen Lunn, of Australia, and Marie Wennersten of Sweden.

Yet the frustration of taking six at the first hole caused Davies, as is her habit, casually to throw the offending ball over a hedge as she walked towards the second tee. Not that the next ball, or two,

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	390	4	10	361	4
2	324	4	11	160	3
3	151	3	12	122	3
4	450	5	13	412	4
5	424	5	14	466	5
6	130	3	15	351	4
7	389	4	16	425	5
8	260	3	17	380	4
9	425	5	18	160	3
Total 2,977		37	In 3:130		37
Total yardage: 5,107			Par: 74		

deserved any better treatment since she dropped a shot at each of the next three holes.

So the inference was that Davies, suffering from jetlag following her return from the US Open and clearly unimpressed by the rain which slanted across this charming heathland course, was en route to a catastrophic opening score.

Then fate intervened for after slicing another drive towards the gorse right of the seventh fairway, Davies discovered to her amazement that the ball had struck a stake

and ricocheted into an innocuous lie in the semi-rough.

"I really thought until then that I was going to have trouble breaking 90," said Davies. "I felt awful. My legs were shaking. I was hitting the ball sideways. And I felt that I might have to pull out."

Even so the impending nightmare turned into a fairy-tale performance as Davies restored her self respect and her title aspirations by extracting six birdies and one eagle from the course.

She relied heavily upon her putter which she used to particular good effect at the long twelfth where she coaxed home a putt of 28 feet for an eagle three. In all she had six single putts in her last eleven holes.

Now the prospect of Davies regaining the title she lost twelve months ago to the diminutive Alison Nicholas must seem all the more likely.

Nicholas, however, provided ample evidence of her intention to make a successful defence by putting together a creditable 76 in the worst of the weather. She displayed exemplary timing prior to teeing off by signing a lucrative contract with Belfast International to wear Vent-O-Light Waterproofs. So the rain proved less of a hindrance and she did not drop a shot until the 13th hole which was a supreme achievement considering the conditions.

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**Cricket ban**  
Chris Tudor, the former West Bromwich Albion footballer, has been banned from club cricket until the end of the season for allegedly assaulting the umpire during a Bristol League match between Bedminster and his club Patchway, following an argument when the Patchway team walked off.

## Riding high and handsome



Up and over: Geoff Billington makes progress in the Silk Cup Tankard at Hickstead yesterday, an event won by Jeff McVean. Report, page 37 (Photograph Tim Bishop)

## END COLUMN

## Boffins chalk up new find

By Steve Acteson

British industrial scientists believe they have solved one of smooker's great mysteries — the kick — by producing a new anti-static chalk which reduces the charges of static electricity that appear to cause the phenomenon.

The kick manifests itself as a bizarre contact between cue and object ball, sending the object ball veering off at strange angles, and has baffled and exasperated both professional and amateur players all over the world.

The problem seems to be at its worst at tournaments. Every television viewer of the game has seen players asking white-gloved referees to clean the cue-ball when a seemingly straight-forward shot goes awry to end a promising break.

All major tournaments produce their share of stories about the kick but the British Open at Derby's Assembly Rooms last March abounded with them. Strangely, all the complaints came from one table, the other appearing to behave perfectly, which thus increased speculation as to the cause. The effect was never in doubt.

A variety of causes have been mooted, including the tables, the cloth, the crystalline balls, chalk, humidity, table and cue-rubber flaking, anti-static body cream and even on-cue carpeting incorporating anti-static fibres. A cynical opinion is that the problem exists only in the adult mind that the real reason is poor cueing.

## Long investigation produces answer

LEP Chemical, a subsidiary of the Southampton based company, LEP Industrial, were convinced, however, that there was a genuine problem, set out to prove it and now believe that they have come up with an answer after an 18-month investigation by their research and development team and with help from a number of prominent universities and research institutions.

LEP Industrial's chief executive, David Spett, an engineer who specialises in tribology (the study of friction and moving elements), said: "Our research showed that most kicks were caused by an application of chalk to the tip building up to a charge of static."

"The action of striking the cue ball then transferred this charge through chalk particles onto the ball, and if that spot hit the object ball at a certain velocity a kick was often produced."

The chalk, which is made of silica (fine sand), will be marketed in association with Barry Hearn's Matchroom team and has been tested during the summer by his eight players, who include the world champion, Steve Davis, and the world No. 2, Jimmy White.

Scott added: "In our early research we knew the static had to be building up somewhere, but where it could not be in the chrome-plated tip, or the brass ferrule or in the wooden cue itself because they are all non-conductors."

## No static, no kick

"Eventually, we realized it was building up in the silica particles on the cue tip and Steve Davis, on the rare occasion that he looked at the cue tip instead of the object ball, observed particles flying off his tip on to the cue ball. The longer you play, the more the static builds up and in the one time in a hundred that the charged particles come directly into contact between the balls, they literally explode."

"There is still work to be done with the tables. I wonder why anti-static material is not used in the cloth as it is in carpets for computer rooms. But, if the silica cannot explode, then you cannot get a kick. It was a very simple problem, really."

The Matchroom players will use the new chalk throughout next season and its first serious tournament trial will be at the LEP-sponsored £75,000 International Hong Kong Masters next week, which will feature eight Hong Kong amateurs and seven of the eight Matchroom professionals. Cliff Thorburn.

LEP believe they have also answered another smooker problem: by additionally producing a new high-tech leather cue tip which, by vacuum impregnation with a secret patent substance, is said to play consistently throughout its life and thus will reduce the "playing in."

## Frenchmen in charge

Michel Vautrot, of France, the European Championship final referee this year, has been named by FIFA as referee of the Northern Ireland v Republic of Ireland World Cup tie at Windsor Park on September 14.

Two fellow-countrymen, Jean-Marie Larigot and Michel Girard, are the linesmen. FIFA have decided to adopt the UEFA policy of nominating a team of referees from one country, said Harry Cavan, the Irish FA president, a senior FIFA vice president.

## Obeng fit

Ernie Obeng, the former AAA 100 metres champion, has recovered from a hip injury and will compete for Belgrave Harriers in Sunday's GRE British League Cup semi-final at Stoke-on-Trent.

## Ford can go

Phil Ford, one of the outstanding successes on Great Britain's tour of Australia, has been transfer-listed at £200,000 by Bradford Northern after refusing terms for a new contract.

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